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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Warmer, possibly rain or snow.

Vol. X, No. 277 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1933 — (Eight Pages) — Price 3 Cents

SOVIET UNION RECOGNIZED

DECATUR SEETHING WITH LYNCH THREATS AGAINST SCOTTSBORO BOYS AND ATTORNEYS, DENIED PROTECTION

Alabama Officials In Open Invitation For Lynching Orgy

Only Quick Protest Action Can Save Boys and Defenders

BULLETIN

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 17.—Judge W. W. Callahan late this afternoon, refused a formal request made by David Schriftman, I.L.D. attorney, that sufficient protection for the Scottsboro boys and the I.L.D. attorneys be supplied.

The Judge said that deputies would be sufficient but declined to say how many would be assigned. The Morgan County Sheriff has only five at the jail.

Schriftman made a last plea that he hear evidence proving that the lives of the Scottsboro boys and Liebowitz and Brodsky are in grave danger before he orders the boys brought to Decatur Monday morning. He refused to entertain the plea.

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 17. — No additional deputies have been sworn in to protect the Scottsboro boys and the International Labor Defense Attorney Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky when they arrive in Decatur Monday morning for the arraignment, Sheriff "Bud" Davis of Morgan County stated today over the long distance telephone.

Morgan County has five deputies and "two or three others out in the county" the sheriff said, though he understands that Sheriff J. F. Hawkins of Jefferson County (Birmingham) who will bring the Negroes to Decatur, may be asked to remain with them to help out the Morgan County sheriff. "We may have twelve, maybe fifteen deputies" Sheriff Davis concluded. "I haven't anything to say about it. Attorney General Knight is handling the whole matter of protection."

Officials Contradict Each Other

All of the very strange arrangements which have been made for protecting the prisoners and the I. L. D. lawyers seem even more strange when one considers the discrepancies in the statements between officials. Attorney General Thomas B. Knight says that he has no authority to order out of the guard or to say whether the prisoners are to remain in Decatur or be

(Continued on Page 2)

Arrest of Armwood Lynchers Ordered On Eve of Inquiry

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Alarmed at the preparations for the Anti-lynching Conference Public Inquiry on the Armwood lynching, called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, headlines in this morning's "Baltimore Sun" shows the Ritchie Machine engaging in desperate manouvers to head off the exposure of complicity of State and County officials in the brutal lynching of Armwood. The Public Inquiry will take place tomorrow (Saturday) night at the New Albert Auditorium, at 1224 Pennsylvania Ave., and will be followed by the Conference, which will be held in the same hall.

Yesterday, the Arrangements Committee served Gov. Ritchie and Attorney General Lane with demands they attend the Public Hearing Saturday night and defend their actions before the toiling masses. As a result of this pressure, Lane after weeks of inactivity during which he adjourned the Grand Jury supposed to be investigating the Armwood lynching, and practically abandoned the investigation, yesterday asked State's Attorney Robbins, one of the lynchers exposed in Captain Spencer's affidavit, to arrest and prosecute nine known lynchers. Lane's letter to Robbins is referred to by the "Baltimore Sun" as containing the names, addresses and occupations of the lynch-

(Continued on Page 2)

Save the Scottsboro Boys!

THE air about Decatur, Alabama, is now sinister with lynch preparations.

This Monday morning the nine Scottsboro boys will be taken from their jail cells and brought to Decatur for arraignment.

Openly, cynically, and with savage anticipation, the leading businessmen, plantation masters, and officials of Decatur are preparing to "put a quick end" to the Scottsboro case. They are ready for the Monday arraignment!

For more than two years, only the unrelenting vigilance and ceaseless protests of the masses of the world has kept the nine Scottsboro boys alive, out of the hands of the Jim-Crow executioners.

If in the next two days this vigilance relaxes but for one moment, it is a horrible certainty that the Scottsboro boys will be flung to hangmen and lynch torturers!

Scores of affidavits have been produced by the Daily Worker proving that Decatur is ready for the lynching.

The sheriff in whose custody they will be, has refused to give any assurance that he will fire into any lynch mob that attempts the life of the boys. He thus promises the lynch mob full protection in advance!

Both, Judge Callahan and Governor Miller of Alabama, have refused to pay the slightest attention to the International Labor Defense warnings that adequate protection must be granted in view of the obvious danger to the boys.

The situation is gruesomely like the recent state of affairs in Maryland, where George Armwood was tortured to death and lynched, after the leading state officials had previous information of the lynch preparations and participated in the lynching!

On Monday morning nothing will stand between the Scottsboro boys and torture, agony, and death, but the might of your protest!

From every factory, every working class street, neighborhood and organization, must pour an avalanche of mighty protest! Every hour is fraught with danger! Send your cry of anger to the lynch Governor Miller of Alabama, demanding protection and release of the Scottsboro boys!

The Governor of Alabama must know that you hold him personally responsible for the safety of the innocent Scottsboro boys!

MASS IN UNION SQ. MONDAY AGAINST NAZI TERRORISM

March on German Consulate to Demand the Freedom of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff, Who Face Execution

NEW YORK.—The voices of tens of thousands of marching workers who will demonstrate Monday morning in Union Square against German Fascism must strike fear into the hearts of the murderous Nazis and lend courage and strength to the millions of oppressed workers in Germany.

The demonstration, called for 11 a. m., is arranged by the Communist Party, New York District, and is supported by the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, the National Students League and others. A parade to the German consulate, where a delegation will protest the Reichstag fire frame up and demand the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, will follow.

The Union Square meeting will be addressed by Max Bedacht; veteran Communist leader; James W. Ford, militant Negro worker; Charles Krumbein, N. Y. District Organizer of the Communist Party. Alfred Wagentnecht will be chairman.

Stream of Protests

NEW YORK.—A steady stream of representatives from workers' organi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mentally Unfit Witness Is Used In Nazi Frame-up

Evidence Is All Hear-Say and Rehearsed Speeches

AT GERMAN FRONTIER (via Zurich, Switzerland), Nov. 17.—The trial opened today by examination of the witness Grothe, who was originally intended as a leading witness for the prosecution. But since the publication of the indictment and documents abroad, Grothe is now of little use to the Nazis because his evidence is admittedly not based on his own observation. It is mainly hearsay from conversations with the Communist Kampfer whom the indictment admits denies Grothe's statements. Kemnfer has mysteriously disappeared.

Grothe states he was a member of the Red Front Fighters' League and the Communist Party until April, but he said he realized by March that the Communist leaders "were swindling the workers."

Police Spy

Grothe is clearly a policy spy, and was at no time imprisoned. Grothe offered to explain how the Communists prepared the armed insurrection, and described an alleged structure of the Red Front Fighters' League which he said existed in March, 1933, despite its prohibition. He said the members met daily in January and February. From Feb. 22 onwards, he said, the alarm was given for readiness. Grothe said he would point out the real incendiaries.

At his preliminary examination in July, Grothe declared he did not know Torgler or the Bulgarian Communists now on trial.

His testimony gives the impres-

(Continued on Page 2)

Support the Paper That Battles for The Soviet Union!

To give to you detailed news of the recognition of the Soviet Union, last minute news of the Scottsboro Case and other workers' struggles, the Daily Worker omits today's appeal for funds. This despite the financial danger our paper is in. We rely upon you, comrades, to understand the necessity for omitting it. We call upon you to do your utmost to rush funds so that our Daily Worker can exist.

CUT 187,000 OFF CHICAGO RELIEF ROLL

Roosevelt Aide Orders Jobless Off Relief, Beginning Mon.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17. — Removal of 187,000 unemployed workers from the relief rolls of Illinois was ordered by telephone by Governor Horner today. Eighty thousand men will be at work on forced labor by Monday, it was announced by the state government at Springfield. The 187,000 will be off the relief rolls within ten days, it was stated. "The cost of payrolls, supplies and materials will be financed from the federal fund," it was announced.

"Take Them Off Relief," Says Hopkins

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 17.—That no money will be given to states or cities that do not remove unemployed workers from relief lists, was made clear today in a statement of federal relief administrator Hopkins, who is in charge of carrying through Roosevelt's forced labor program. "No civil works money will be allotted to any

(Continued on Page 2)

Cops, Scab Herders Fail to Break Ranks Of Meat Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 17. — The general strike of packing house workers is still solid as far as the ranks of the strikers are concerned. Very few scabs are being recruited from among the ranks of strikers, and what scabs have been recruited have been imported. In all there are no more than 100 scabs in all strike shops combined.

Practically no deliveries are being made by any trucks, and the employers under heavy police guard, and deputies, radio cars and motorcycles are giving protection to store keepers coming for their own meat in their own cars.

The boss class press so far has refused to print the expose printed in today's Daily Worker of the conspiracy to attack a woman strike breaker, use stench bombs as an excuse for more terror and extending the injunction.

In this conferences between the

(Continued on Page 3)

Reversal of U.S. Non-Recognition Policy Is Victory for the Workers' Fatherland

Soviet Leaders

Joseph V. Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Mikhail Kalinin at a May First demonstration in Moscow.

Envoy to U.S.S.R.

William C. Bullitt, State Department adviser, who was yesterday chosen to be United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Maxim Litvinoff

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who yesterday completed negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Joint Statement by Roosevelt and Litvinoff

In addition to the agreements which we have signed today, there has taken place an exchange of views with regard to methods of settling all outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims that permits us to hope for a speedy and satisfactory solution of these questions which both our governments desire to have out of the way as soon as possible.

Mr. Litvinoff will remain in Washington for several days for further discussions.

Is Proof of Growing Strength of Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and a Success of Its Peace Policy

Bullitt Appointed U. S. Ambassador as Full Diplomatic Relations Are Extended by President Roosevelt

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The United States agreed to establish normal relations with the Soviet Union just before last mignight, and today the recognition of the Workers' and Farmers' Government by the world's most powerful capitalist government was a fact.

An exchange of letters between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinoff, "agreeing to establish normal diplomatic relations, and to exchange ambassadors," was handed to the press corps at the White House, leading up to the historic and significant moment. President Roosevelt read the communications and immediately announced that William C. Bullitt, an old personal friend of Litvinoff, had been chosen to be first American Ambassador, if he is acceptable to Moscow.

Litvinoff Will Speak to Press

Foreign Commissar Litvinoff previously had arranged to talk to the Capitol news correspondents tonight in the National Press Club. He will remain in Washington for a few days to complete preparations for transforming the vast potential trade and other benefits of recognition into actualities. Then he will go to New York to spend a few days before sailing home.

Using identical language, Litvinoff and Roosevelt expressed the hope that " the relations now established between our peoples may forever remain normal and friendly and that our nations henceforth may cooperate for their mutual benefits and for the preservation of the peace of the world." The words were interpreted unanimously by foreign observers as a joint reminder to any nation considering aggression in the Far East. In addition to resumption of normal diplomatic relations, the communications cover agreement in principle on outstanding questions between the two governments.

No Backward Steps

Despite multiple prediction of "concessions," and the general conviction that the United States was driving towards actual bargains in the ten days' conversations, the long exchanges of letters recited not one step backward from the line the Soviet Government has followed consistently on debts, claims, propaganda, etc.

For more than an hour before the regular Roosevelt press conference, reporters were assembled in the White House executive office, certain that the recognition would be forthcoming. There was tension, followed by great exhilaration and enthusiasm as they lined up to wait to be admitted to Roosevelt's private office. When the door was opened, they surged forward and surrounded his desk. Smoking a cigarette, he greeted them with an announcement about last night—then suddenly began to describe a resolution by the American Iron and Steel Institute, in whose affairs no one had any interest whatsoever for the moment. A great laugh resounded in the oval chamber. Everyone knew what was wanted and Roosevelt then complied. He asked the reporters to read everything in the long communication he was giving out before writing.

In absolute silence, the room full of correspondents then listened while Roosevelt recited the historic letters. Commenting as he proceeded, the President three times mentioned that relations already were established shortly before the magic hour, midnight, Nov. 16, 1933.

Debt Question Settled

Hats and coats were forgotten as the correspondents dashed wildly for telephones, taxis and typewriters, to send the news world-wide.

Outstanding among the commit-

(Continued on Page 3)

Litvinoff Talks to Wife and Son Across Atlantic

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—"Hello," Maxim Litvinoff called into a telephone in an oval-shaped parlor in the White House today. And from an apartment in Moscow the voice of Mrs. Litvinoff came back across the thousands of miles of land and ocean between them, "Hello, darling; hello, hello. I hear you beautifully. How are you?"

This was the first two-way conversation between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was a three-cornered talk for Misha, the young son of the Litvinoffs, came in on the wire and took occasion to ask papa, "How is your toothache?"

And thus the world learned that the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs had been suffering physically during the momentous recognition negotiations—something neither officials nor anyone else guessed until the transcript of the telephone conversation was made public afterwards by the National Broadcasting Company. The talk was broadcast throughout the United States, but little did Litvinoff seem aware of it. He and his family spoke of purely personal things.

The Commissar did disclose, however, that he expected to be "here" for another week, for casting further discussions with Americans on ways and means of translating into actuality the benefits of recognition. It is expected that Litvinoff will remain in Washington a few more days, then spend a short time in New York before sailing.

He sat at a small table while talking today. He had been conferring with President Roosevelt when he was called to the previously prepared conversation. Outside a dozen reporters and a number of capital residents were waiting to catch a glimpse or perhaps a few words when he emerged.

Exhilirated, Litvinoff talked and laughed delightedly through the ten minutes connection with his family. He burst into laughter when Misha remembered the toothache.

Following is the complete record of the conversation:

Commissar Litvinoff: Hello!

Madam Litvinoff: Hello, darling; hello, hello; I hear you beautifully. How are you?

Commissar Litvinoff: Please, speak slowly, will you?

Madam Litvinoff: Yes.

Commissar Litvinoff: I am now in the White House.

Madam Litvinoff: Yes, I know.

Commissar Litvinoff: I have just been talking to the President, and his last words were to give you his regards.

Madam Litvinoff: Thank you very much. I have them.

Commissar Litvinoff: Mr. Skvirsky sends you his regards.

Madam Litvinoff: Thank you very much.

Commissar Litvinoff: Everybody here is sorry you did not come with me.

Madam Litvinoff: Oh!

Commissar Litvinoff: Also the President and Madam Roosevelt express their regrets that you did not accompany me.

Madam Litvinoff: That is very kind of them.

Commissar Litvinoff: I am sorry, too.

Madam Litvinoff: Ah! I hope to

(Continued on Page 3)

Full text of letters passed between President Roosevelt and Litvinoff on Page 2.

Much News Omitted Due to Recognition

In view of the unusual amount of space devoted to the news of recognition of the Soviet Union, many of our regular Saturday features, special articles and news stories have been omitted.

Farmers Cheer Cancellation Demand

The Farmers Conference is now discussing the text of afighting call to action which it will issue to the farmers of the country.

The full text of the document, and the delegates' discussion will be printed in full in Monday's Daily Worker.

By SENDER GARLIN
(Special to Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Four politics' parties today presented their farm programs to the 700 delegates from 38 states at the afternoon session of the Second National Farmers' Conference, now being held here in People's Auditorium.

The Republican and Democratic parties, in response to an invitation, extended them by the Executive Committee of the National Farmers' Committee of Action, failed to send representatives in person, but instead mailed copies of their national platform with the request that they be read to the assembled farm delegates.

The Farmer-Labor party completely ignored the conference.

Acclaim Hathaway As He Declares Only Unity Of Workers, Farmers, Headed by Communist Party Can Beat Wall Street Rule

Hathaway Follows Socialist

The Socialist Party sent Roy E. Burt, their Illinois state secretary, while the Communist Party was represented by Clarence A. Hathaway, member of the political Buro of the Party and editor of the Daily Worker.

Repeated jeers, catcalls and laughter greeted the reading of the Democratic and Republican platforms by Lem Harris, executive secretary of the National Farmers' Committee for Action and secretary of the present conference.

The laughter of the farmer delegates was particularly raucous when Harris read the planks on the farm question, including re-capitalization of the Land Bank and the granting of "cheap funds" to the Federal Farm Board. The farmers gave the horse-laugh especially to the part of both the Democratic and Republican parties for "an adequate army and navy for the national defense"—at a time when the use of the military against the embattled farmers is fresh in their memories, and when millions of dollars are being used for battleships and munitions should be utilized as cash relief for the starving farmers and workers of America.

Burt, the Socialist speaker, made a grandiose plea for the "complete abolition of this insane, chaotic system of society and the establishment in its place of a new social order, based on production for use and not for profit."

He called for "an economic and political organization of the farmers and workers for the purpose of socializing all natural resources as well as banking and credit."

Delegates Get Impatient

Several minutes of this vague exhortation began to try the patience of the farmer delegates, who up to then had listened courteously, and the Socialist representative found it advisable to urge "some immediate concessions," at the same time going categorically on record that "there is no solution for the present insane chaotic state, except by a new social order."

The "immediate concessions" were nothing more nor less than the political catchwords of "progressive" and "farmer-labor" parties for decades—including capital levy, usetitle of land and socialization, of course, of banks and credits.

The final speaker, Hathaway, greeted the conference in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and said that "we

(Continued on Page 3)

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Decatur Seething With Threats to Lynch Scottsboro 9

(Continued from Page 1)

removed to Birmingham after the arraignment to be kept safely until the trial starts a week from Monday. On the other hand Sheriff Davis, in whose care the prisoners will be in Decatur, says that all arrangements for protection are in the hands of the attorney general.

The more one probes into this very complicated and tense situation the more peculiar it looks.

I. L. D. Attorneys Arrive in Birmingham

Despite this extremely grave indifference to provide sufficient protection and in view of the intense lynch sentiment seething in Decatur, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky arrived in Birmingham by plane late this evening ready to go into court in Decatur Monday morning. Immediately upon their arrival they went into conference with David Schriftman, I.L.D. attorney who has been here during the past month. General George W. Chamlee, Southern counsel from Chattanooga, is expected tomorrow to join in the conferences and lay plans for the coming arraignment and trial.

Whether Leibowitz will remain in Birmingham until the 27th when the actual trial starts or return to New York and come down again has not yet been determined.

To Demand Miller Afford Protection

Due to Judge W. W. Callahan's announcement that he does not intend to have soldiers in and around the courthouse and jail during the arraignment and trial and Sheriff Davis' statement that there probably will not be more than a dozen or so deputies it is believed that I. L. D. counsel will seek an audience with Governor Miller in Montgomery tomorrow or Sunday to demand that proper steps be taken to protect the defendants and themselves since the threats against the lives of the counsel have been more open than against the defendants.

At the last trial not only did Sheriff Davis have all available deputies on hand but there were some 35 soldiers heavily armed always around the courtroom and jail. Even at that, two mob movements started which were stopped with difficulty. And at that time the sentiment was nowhere near as bitter as it is now.

Simultaneously many leading citizens of Alabama, fearful that the seeming set-up may result in a shocking massacre are urging the Attorney General Judge Callahan and the governor to see to it that proper protection is afforded both the defendants and their attorneys.

"State Has Perfect Set-up for Slaughter"

In a last minut effort to forestall the imminent danger David Schriftman left this morning for Decatur to confer with Judge Callahan on the question of protection though he had little hope that the presiding judge would change his mind.

"It seems that the State has a perfect set-up for a slaughter," Schriftman said before he left.

Sheriff "Bud" Davis, during the telephone conversation in which he said he was taking no special precautions to protect the defendants or their attorneys said that he had not even asked the National Guardsmen stationed at Hartselle, some 13 miles away, to be in readiness for a call. "Of course they're always there," he explained, "but I am under orders from the court and I have received no orders to ask them to be in readiness. The whole matter of protection is in the hands of Attorney General Knight," he repeated.

Judge Bars Tables for Press

"Will the Scottsboro boys be kept in jail in Decatur betwen the time they are arraigned on Monday morning and the time they go to trial a week later or will they be returned to sheriff said. On the question of newspapermen not being allowed press tables within the trial area space Sheriff Davis said:

"I can't put up press tables if the judge won't let me. He's running the court." the sheriff was asked what the sentiment was in Decatur. "Oh, there's no sentiment against the Negroes," he said genialy, "How sobut Leibowitz and Brodsky," he was asked.

"Oh, I don't know. I don't think there's any sentiment against Leibowitz here. No, I don't think so. I haven't found any."

Sheriff Vague on Protection

"You don't think that five deputies you have around the Decatur jail will be sufficient to protect the Negroes in the event of trouble do you?" "There may be other deputies from another county," the sheriff explained. "Maybe there'll be a total of twelve or fifteen?"

That Judge Callahan planed to ask Sheriff Hawkins of Jefferson County to remain with the prisoners and cooperate with Sheriff Davis has been rumored for several days. Sheriff Hawkins himself says that he has not yet received orders to transport the boys to Decatur nor whether he would stay with them or return to Birmingham. The fact that Sheriff Davis is of the opinion that "deputies from another county may be asked to stay" with him is but one more link in the chain tending to show that the whole thing was carefully planned out and the orders that will be issued probably agreed upon long in advance otherwise how did the rumor about Sheriff Hawkins being asked to stay with Sheriff Davis get out—and those persons who had the rumor were influential Alabama citizens with excellent sources of information.

Decatur Hourly Growing More Tense

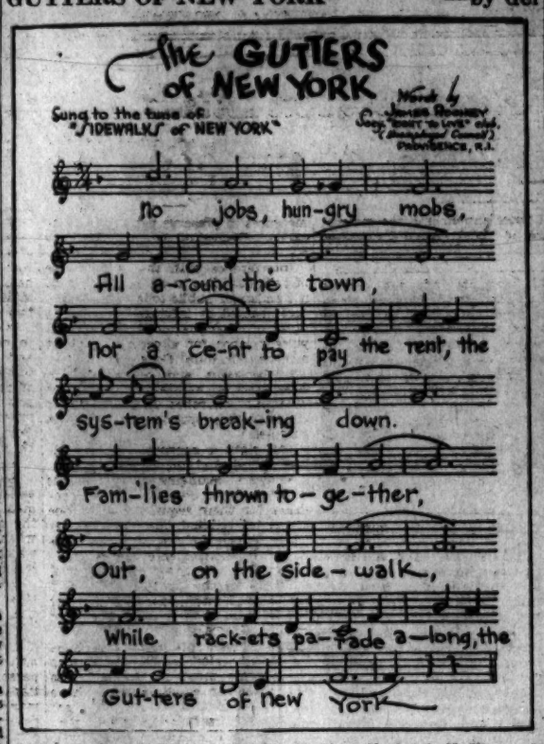
During the past three days the attorney general has been in Decatur conferring and laying plans for the arraignment and trial.

Reports from Decatur show that the town is hourly growing more tense as Monday mornings draws nearer though there is a possibility that nothing may happen at the time of the arraignment lest it look too much like the state deliberately led the defendenas and their attorneys into a trap to be slaughtered. Leibowitz sems to be hated in Decatur right now with a greater intensity than they hate the Scottsboro boys and the I. L. D. no one can foretell what will happen Monday morning when Leibowitz walks into court.

All Nine Boys To Be Taken to Decatur

Judging from last minute information all nine Scottsboro boys will be arraigned. The attorney general plans to ask for the Heywood Patterson case first, Patterson was tried this spring, convicted, sentenced to death and then the conviction set aside by Judge Horton who had presided over the trial. So far as can be learned the State has little or no additional evidence besides what it introduced at the spring trial and which Judge Morton found insufficient to sustain a conviction. The state does, however, intend to produce Orville Gilley who is supposed to have been in the now famous gondola car where the alleged "rape" upon Virginia Price and Ruby Bates occurred. Where Orville Gilley is now is a closely kept secret.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del



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Cut 187,000 Off Chicago Relief in Forced Labor Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

state that does not transfer people from its relief rolls," Hopkins said. "If any state wants to continue on a relief basis, there will be no civil works there." This is a clear admission that the purpose of the Roosevelt forced labor program is to take four million off of relief rolls. These will be dropped from both relief and public works rolls, if Roosevelt's program goes through.

Admission that the public works program of the N.R.A., which Roosevelt said would put six million unemployed back to work, is a flat failure, was made in the discussions centering around Roosevelt's forced labor program. Administrator Ickes told the local relief administrators that there is only 580 million dollars left of the public works fund of three billion, three hundred million dollars set aside by the N.R.A. Of this, 238 million was given to the navy, 135 million to the railroads, which went mostly for equipment and $21 million for the militarized conservation camps for the youth, who receive $1 a day, pay. The money has been spent for war projects and for bankers and employers, and little is left for the unemployed. Unemployment increased under the public works program of the N.R.A., which Roosevelt said would end unemployment.

* * *

Mayors Would Give Smaller Wages

NEW YORK.—At a conference of mayors and relief officials of New York state yesterday, a resolution was passed calling on Roosevelt to lower the minimum wages of fifty cents an hour for part time workers on Roosevelt's forced labor projects. The resolution was proposed by Mayor Allen, the general electric company's mayor of Schenectady. The resolution was proposed as a means of using low forced labor wages to reduce the wages of workers generally.

In a banquet at the Hotel Astor, the city's leading millionaires, such as George Baker, leading politicians, headed by Al Smith, and A. F. of L. labor officials, represented by Matthew Woll, mobilized relief canvassers to extract four million dollars from the workers for unemployment relief. The keynote of the banquet, called by the "Citizens Family Welfare Committee," was sounded by the multi-millionaire, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, who said, "Ring every door bell, and pray on every door step." The purpose is to force the workers to give unemployment relief funds, in order to save the pocketbooks of the employers. Many of the biggest employers were present, and urged the relief canvassers not to miss any workers.

To Russia?

HUDSON

Army and Navy Store

97 THIRD AVENUE

(Between 12th and 13th Streets)

Gives Honest Values in Genuine Horsehide Sheeplined Coats; Windbreakers, Breeches; High Shoes; Boots, Etc.

Arrest of Armwood Lynchers Ordered On Eve of Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

ers and details of the part they played in the lynching of Armwood. Robins has refused to arrest them.

A legislature committee which will be meeting in Annapolis next week has authority to indict lynchers, regardless of the action of Robbins or Eastern Shore grand jury. Judges Duer, Bailey and Pattison will each have authority to remove the hearing to Baltimore if the Legislature Committee returns the indictments.

Meanwhile, the Urban League, through its secretary, Edward L. Lewis, has refused an invitation to participate in the Anti-Lynching Conference, and with the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is supporting the Ritchie Machine in its attempts to smash a real investigation of the lynch terror on the Eastern Shore. The N.A.A.C.P. leaders have made no reply so far to a similar invitation to join the Anti-lynching Conference. Walter White, National Secretary of here tonight at a pro-Ritchie meeting.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The Workers School has elected eleven delegates, one from each class, to the Anti-Lynching Conference in Baltimore. The students raised $32.97 towards defraying the expenses of the delegates. Some of the delegates will pay their own way.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Delegates to the Anti-Lynching Conference who have not yet registered can do so up to 7 o'clock this morning (Saturday) at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. The entire cost for delegates going by bus is $5.

Every dollar you send to the Daily Worker is a blow in the face of Fascism.

Solidarity Affair

of the I.L.D. Klara Zetkin Br. and Concert of the New Yorker Mandolinen Orchester, Inc.

Sat., Nov. 18, at 8:30 P. M.

at the LABOR TEMPLE

243 East 84th Street

PROGRAM

Concert of the New York Mandolinen Orchester, Artistic Troup of the Nature Friends, Yorkville Workers Athletic Club Arbeiter Sangerchor N. Y.

DANCE —Admission 35c

Rally Monday to Fight Nazi Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

nations have been calling at the offices of the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism requesting assistance in formulating cables to Berlin and anxious to make sure of the correct address to which to direct the cables.

All organizations are advised to now send cables to Justice Buenger, Leipzig, Germany, instead of to Berlin. The trial has again moved to Leipzig and the above is a sufficient address.

The Statuneta Club of Engineers forwarded a protest cable today. The Finnish Federation and five of its district organizations also cabled Buenger. The Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Brooklyn Allied Profession Committee, New York Allied Professional Committee, W.I.R. Medical Aid Unit, Trade Union Unity Council and others have just sent protest cables.

* * *

Washington Workers Protest

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The workers of this city are rallying Saturday at 1:30 p.m. before the German Embassy, 14th and Massachusets Ave., to demand the release of the four German Communists who, according to information received, may be murdered on Tuesday.

Mentally Unfit In Nazi Frame-up

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of drilled speeches, but he is mentally incapable of the proper recitation. He speaks in disconnected sentences, jumping from one subject to another.

Finally, referring to the fire, he declared that Kempfer told him he had delivered 400 metres of ignition fuse to the Reighstag for Torgler. Even van der Lubbe smiled at this. Grothe continued, saying that Torgler and Koenen admitted they were the incendiaries of the Reichstag. He even stated he saw Popoff in September, 1932, at the Red Aid Central Committee. Kempfer was also present, he added.

Throughout Kempfer repeated that his evidence on Torgler and others is devised from hearsay, based on conversations with Kempfer.

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Daily Worker

Saturday, Nov. 18th:

Extraordinary Concert given by the 2054th Bronx Workers Club, 2521 Third Ave., Red Theatre, Workers' Laboratory Theatre, Good Dance Orchestra.

Entertainment and Dance given by Unit 10 Sec. 2 at St. George Church, main auditorium, 449 W. 39th St. at 8 p.m. Good program.

Grand Concert at the Shalom Aleichem Coop House, 2451 Gite Place, Bronx. Program: Eugene Sladow, graduate Moscow University of Music, pianist; Solo by Lulu Morris. Given by Unit 15 Sec. 15.

Entertainment and Dance given by Unit 5 Sec. 10 at 102-15 32rd Avenue, Corona Heights, L. I. Adm. 10c.

Concert and Dance given by Unit 9 Sec. 1 at 126 University Place, 2nd floor. Adm. 25c. Special attraction, Daily Worker Chorus.

Banquet and Concert under auspices of Section 5 at Hungarian Workers Club, 6427 So. Boulevard, Bronx. Admission 35c.

Concert and Entertainment at 2240 W. 35th St., 9 p.m. Given by Unit 14. Spaghetti Party and Entertainment given at 633 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Adm. 25c. Unemployed free.

Entertainment and Dance given by Unit 1 Sec. 1 at 215 E. 12th St. Apt. 12.

Sunday, Nov. 19th:

Double movie showing at the Washington Heights Workers Club, 501 W. 161st St. Entertainment. Given by the Women's Council 32.

Dinner and Entertainment given by the Bensonhurst Workers Center, 1901 79th St., Brooklyn, at 2 p.m.

Grand Concert at the Finnish Workers Center, 15 W. 125th St. at 2:30 p.m. Adm. 25c. Excellent program.

Russian Village

BAR, GRILL and RESTAURANT

Management: ANICHKA

221 Second Avenue

(near 14th Street)

Telephone: TOmpkins Square 6-9597

Russian and Gypsy Music *Tasty Russian Food*

Beer on Draught *Free Lunch Bar*

WE ARRANGE for BANQUETS and PARTIES

DECORATION by J. ANCHUTIN

MORRIS ZLOTNIK

Formerly Pato's Bakery

676 ALLERTON AVENUE

HAS SETTLED WITH THE NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LOWER COST OF LIVING AND EAST BRONX UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL

CELEBRATE!

30 YEARS

of Revolutionary Activity on Two Continents

SWITZERLAND — AMERICA

and

50th Birthday

of

Max Bedacht

Member of Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., and National Secretary of I. W. O.

TESTIMONIAL

BANQUET

Tendered by

N. Y. District, Communist Party and I. W. O. Central Committee

Speakers:

CLARENCE HATHAWAY
EARL BROWDER
JAMES W. FORD
WILLIAM WEINER
CHARLES KRUMBIEN
JOSEPH BRODSKY

MUSIC

Andre Cibulski in popular Russian Songs;
Eugene Nigob, Pianist
Miss Frenser, Violinist

SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 25, 8 P.M.

Irving Plaza Hall

RESERVATIONS - - - $1

Tickets for sale at I. W. O., 80 Fifth Ave., and Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street.

CONCERT

TONIGHT

FREIHEIT GEZANG FAREIN

ORATORIO

"GEVITER"

(STORM)

Assisted by Symphony Orchestra

Music by J. SCHAEFER

Text compiled by I.GRINSPAN

New SOVIET SONGS

at

CITY COLLEGE

(AUDITORIUM)

23rd St. and Lexington Ave.

JACOB SHAEFER
Conductor

TICKETS: 50c; 75c; $1.00

DANCE

after Concert at Irving Plaza

Admission to Dance - - 15c

Going to Russia?

Workers needing full outfits of borsehide leather sheepllned Coats, Windbreakers, Breeches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the

SQUARE DEAL

ARMY and NAVY STORE

121 THIRD AVE.

(2 doors South of 14th Street)

You need the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary movement needs the Daily Worker. The "Daily" needs funds to continue. Help the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

Lecture and Showing of Movie

"POTEMKIN"

Social and Entertainment

at WEST SIDE WORKERS' CLUB

320 West 60th Street

Sat., Nov. 18, at 8:00 P. M.

Admission 15 cents

Auspices: Longshoremens Rank and File Action Committee

Maxwell Bodenheim

Speaks Every Tuesday at 9:15 P.M. at the VAGABONDS INN

32 South Seventh Avenue

(near Sheridan Sq., Greenwich Village)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

"THE NOVEL AND PROPAGANDA"

Dancing and Refreshments

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

107 BRISTOL STREET

Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn

PHONE: DICKENS 2-3888

Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-3, 6-8 P.M.

WILLIAM BELL

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106 EAST 14TH STREET

Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Phone: Tompkins Square 6-9221

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DR. JULIUS JAFFE

Surgeon Dentist

401 EAST 140th STREET

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2271 WALLACE AVE.

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DR. R. H. ISAACS

Formerly of Baltimore, Md. has moved his office to New York at

304 E. 178th Street, Bronx, N. Y.

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Phone: FOrdham 7-3458

Office Hours: 12 to 2; 4 to 8 P. M.

Sunday 10 to 12 Noon

GARMENT DISTRICT

Phone: Chickering 4647—Longacre 10089

COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

FAN RAY CAFETERIA

156 W. 29th St. New York

Garment Section Workers Patronize

Navarr Cafeteria

333 7th AVENUE

Corner 29th St.

(Brooklyn)

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS

SOKAL CAFETERIA

1820 PITKIN AVENUE

for Brownsville Workers!

Hoffman's RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA

Pitkin Corner Saratoga Aves.

WORKERS—EAT AT THE

Parkway Cafeteria

1638 PITKIN AVENUE

Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE

O'HARA, Letters returned. Notify 2237 Fulton.

(Classified)

WANTED quiet room downtown; use kitchen. Write R. S. c/o Daily Worker.

BEAUTIFUL room for one or two. Kitchen privileges. Ask all week; 1020 7th Avenue, near 110th Street Apt. 7-B.

ROOM for girl, large airy with improvement, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Call Saturday and evenings. Regina Meinick, 143 W. 30th St.

GIRL or couple to share attractive furnished three room apartment. Reasonable. Call Sunday or write c/o Daily Worker. Elsie Bayer, 48-34 39th Place, Sunnyside, L. I.

ROOM for rent for girl, with small family, 317 2nd Ave. Apt. 10.

MODERN furnished room to let, reasonable Call Bensonhurst 6-8782-J.

DOWNTOWN

JADE MOUNTAIN

American & Chinese Restaurant

197 SECOND AVENUE

Bet. 12 & 13

Welcome to Our Comrades

Phone: TOmpkins Square 6-9024

John's Restaurant

SPECIALTY—ITALIAN DISHES

A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet

302 E. 12th St. New York

All Comrades Meet at the

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 27 — 12TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

The Modern Bakery

691 ALLERTON AVENUE

IS THE ONLY

Food Workers Industrial Union Bakery Shop in the Bronx

PATRONIZE THIS BAKERY

Workers to Mass at 10 A.M. Today to Hit Anti-Soviet Meet

F.S.U. Urges Workers To Answer Lies of White Guardists

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers will mass today in Washington Square at 10 A.M. in defiant answer to the anti-Soviet meeting called by the United Ukrainian Society white guard organization.

The Friends of the Soviet Union, which yesterday urged all organizations to mass in support of this counter-demonstration, has arranged this militant protest against the lying anti-Soviet propaganda carried on there and the interventionalist plots which the United Ukrainian Society are conducting in collaboration with the Nazi fascists.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union, the Trade Union Unity Council, the Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Union and several other organizations have already mobilized their membership for the demonstration.

The white guards at their meeting in Washington Square this morning, plan to have several hundred fascist gangsters from the American-German Stahlhelm present.

Cops, Scab Herders Fail to Break Ranks Of Meat Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

employers' committee, Ben Marshalls, Asst. Superintendent of the Pittsburgh police, was present, and besides the above - mentionsd provocation, they also planned to set fire to some plant, also to be blamed on the strikers.

Already a girl strike-breakers has been sent to the hospital as planned. Some strikers have been arrested on this frame-up and others are being "tailed for."

A delegation of women, wives of strikers, are visiting Mayor Herron, protesting against the violance of the police.

In the two shops, Oswald-Hess and Vickers, where the injunction has been granted temporarily until the hearing on Tuesday, the police are ordered to stop picketing. A mass mobilization of all strikers and sympathizers is being called for Monday morning for mass picketing.

The strike-breaking plans are being directed by Bergoff Service Bureau, with headquarters at 2 Columbus Circle, New York, a well-known strike-breaking agency that provides some of the largest corporations with strike-breakers and under-cover men, etc. This agency gives as reference the United States, Canadian and Cuban governments.

A conference between strike leaders of the Packing House Workers and representatives of the Union of Railway Express Freight Handlers has just taken place. These officials who met under the pressure of the rank and file only agreed to refuse to haul meat out of Pittsburgh, but claim the Interstate Commerce Commission does not allow them to agree to refuse to haul meat into Pittsburgh.

A meeting of over 100 young strikers yesterday elected their youth executive to be attached to the General Strike Committee. Dave Doran of the United Trade Union Committee of Pittsburgh gave the main report at this meeting. They worked out youth demands. A Negro worker was chairman of the meeting.

Preparations are being made for a conference of all working class organizations to support the strikes. Committees are visiting all towns in Western Pennsylvania to organize the packing plants in solidarity with the strike.

Sunday afternoon a mass meeting of all strikers will take place in Moose Temple.

National Events

Lecture on N.R.A.

NEWARK.—"The N.R.A. and the Crisis" will be the lecture at the Workers' Forum, tomorrow, at 3 p. m., at Kruegers' Auditorium, 26 Belmont Ave.

Lecture at I.L.D. Bazaar

CHICAGO.—Herbert Newton, out on bail on charges of "inciting to insurrection," and editor of "Workers' Voice," will lecture at the annual Bazaar of the International Labor Defense, tomorrow at 4 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 3969 14th St.

To Speak on Experiences in Russia

HAVERHILL, Mass. — Ann Louis Strong, American writer, will speak on "My 12 Years in Soviet Russia," tomorrow at 8 p. m., at Haverhill H. S. Forum.

Meet on Reichstag Frame-Up

CHICAGO.—As part of the campaign to save the lives of the four working class leaders held on framed-up charge of setting fire to the Reichstag, a mass meeting will be held tomorrow, at 3 p. m., at Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph St. Donald Henderson, National Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism will be the main speaker.

PHILADELPHIA

Marx-Lenin Exhibit
Tuesday and Wednesday, November 21 and 22
2 P. M. to 11 P. M.
GIRARD MANOR HALL
911 W. Girard Avenue
Lecture both days by HARRY M. WICKS at 8 P. M. on "The Historical Development of Marxism"
Admission: Afternoon 10c; Eve. 15c
Unemployed 5c
Auspices: Workers School of Philadelphia

Soviet Union Recognized; Name Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment for the two government's under-took in the letters, were the following:

1. Debts and Claims: The two Governments merely announced that "There has taken place an exchange of views with regard to methods of settling outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims that permit us to hope for a speedy and satisfactory solution of these questions," and in the meantime the U.S.S.R. agrees to cancel all claims inherited from prior governments against American Nationals, and waives claims arising out of American military intervention in Siberia after January, 1918.

Re-States Religious Policy

2. Religion: Litvinoff restated the long-standing policy which guarantees tolerance of all religious observances of foreigners in Russia, incidentally taking occasion to cite the "fixed policy" which the Soviet Union long ago declared in specific decrees, which guarantees the right to "free exercise of liberty of conscious and religious worshippers."

3. Economic Espionage: Litvinoff informed Roosevelt that "the widespread opinion that the dissemination of economic information from the U.S.S.R. is allowed only in so far as this information has been published in newspapers or magazines, is erroneous. The right to obtain economic information is limited in the U.S.S.R. as in other countries only in the case of business and production secrets and in the case of the employment of forbidden methods (bribery, theft, fraud, etc.) to obtain such information. The category of business and production secrets naturally include the official economic plans in so far as they have not been made public, but not individual reports concerning the production conditions and the general conditions of individual enterprises."

4. Propaganda: The Soviet Government restated its "fixed policy to respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner with the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.", Roosevelt supplied the same guarantee.

It was agreed also that both governments will notify the other's counsel in the event of arrest of a national.

The announcement of recognition had been expected throughout today by a corps of exhilarated news correspondents and others who followed the ten days' preliminary conversations. Confidance reached virtually absolute certainty when Litvinoff emerged from a long talk with Roosevelt in the White House, beamed on reporters under the white-columned portico, announced he might make a statement later, and met excited questions: "When? How?" with, "Doesn't the President have a press correspondence today?"

He added that he did not intend to go to Warm Springs, Georgia, to see Roosevelt, but would remain in the Capital for some days. Then he stepped into a sleek American official limousine and disappeared down the curving avenue. The reporters dashed to their telephones and on to a conference with Under-Secretary Phillips of the State Department. He reinforced convictions by affably explaining why truckloads of documents were removed last night from the Russian embassy here, an incident which had mystified some.

The property was moved by the United States Army to a storehouse where documents could be spread out and examined by both American and Soviet representatives. In further conversations, Phillips said, for some of the documents would have to be consulted. To an inquiry as to whether this in itself did not imply recognition, the officials smilingly advised reporters to use their own judgment. They did, smiling broadly back.

Then Phillips presented Assistant Secretary Payer, who had just been transferred from the State Department to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Payer, who had been specialising for several months in studying Soviet-American trade, proceeded to make a long and conciliatory speech about how "cooperation, reciprocity and neighborness are still the keywords of world recovery, even from an isolated point of view," and thus it appeared that the last gesture before recognition was completed. Payer will handle the vast business of R. F. C. loans for the buying of American goods for the workers and farmers of Russia. His speech was interpreted immediately as forecasting a liberal U. S. policy in this important matter.

Long before this, the White House had set forward the hour of the President's regular press conference —another hint to what was coming. The press, more sympathetic and eager for successful completion of the negotiations each day that uncertainty hung over them, began at once to speculate jubilantly on the extent to which negotiations after today may lay the basis for cooperation between the governments and more direct friendliness between the peoples of the United States and Russia.

Vets Fight Notice In Court Saturday

NEW YORK.—Patsy De Nato, a member of Post 191 of the Workers Ex-Service Men's League, and holder of the Purple Heart Medal given him by Congress, will answer a dispossess notice in court at 264 Madison St. near Canal, Saturday at 9 a. m.

The W.E.S.L. urges all workers to pack the courtroom in order to prevent the eviction order from being carried out.

Correction

The A. F. L. city rank and file conference will be held Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Exchange of Notes Between Litvinoff and Roosevelt Opens Diplomatic Relations of U.S.S.R. and U.S.

WASHINGTON.—The text of the formal notes announcing the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States are appended below.

* * *

Litvinoff to Roosevelt.

My dear Mr. President:

I am very happy to inform you that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is glad to establish normal diplomatic relations with the government of the United States and to exchange ambassadors.

I, too, share the hope that the relations now established between our peoples may forever remain normal and friendly, and that our nations henceforth may co-operate for their mutual benefit and for the preservation of the peace of the world.

I am, my dear Mr. President,
very sincerely yours,
Maxim Litvinoff.

* * *

Roosevelt to Litvinoff.

My dear Mr. Litvinoff:

I am very happy to inform you that as a result of our conversations the government of the United States has decided to establish normal diplomatic relations with the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to exchange ambassadors.

I trust that the relations now established between our peoples may forever remain normal and friendly, and that our nations henceforth may co-operate for their mutual benefit and for the preservation of the peace of the world.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff,
Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

* * *

Letter by Litvinoff

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you that coincident with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two governments, it will be the fixed policy of the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

1. To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

2. To refrain, and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert, liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquility, prosperity, order, or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions, and in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim, the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

3. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which makes claim to be the government of, or makes attempt upon the territorial integrity of, the United States, its territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions; not to form, subsidise, support or permit on its territory military organizations or groups having the aim of armed struggle against the United States its territories or possessions, and to prevent any recruiting on behalf of such organizations and groups.

4. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow of, or bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

I am, my dear Mr. President.
Very sincerely yours.
MAXIM LITVINOFF,
Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

* * *

Roosevelt's Letter

The White House, Washington, D.C.
November 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. Litvinoff:

I am glad to have received the assurance expressed in your note to me of this date, that it will be the fixed policy of th government of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics:

1. To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction, in its own way, and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

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November 16, 1933.

My Dear Mr. Litvinoff:

I am glad to have received the assurance expressed in your note to me of this date, that it will be the fixed policy of th government of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics:

1. To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction, in its own way, and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

2. To refrain and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert litble in any way whatsoever order, or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions and in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim, the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

3. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow of, or bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff,
Very sincerely yours,
—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

* * *

Letter on Religion.

Dear Mr. Litvinoff: As I have told you in our recent conversations, it is my expectation that after the establishment of normal relations between our two countries many Americans will wish to reside temporarily or permanently within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and I am deeply concerned that they should enjoy in all respects the same freedom of conscience and religious liberty which they enjoy at home.

As you well know, the government of the United States, since the foundation of the Republic, has always striven to protect its nationals, at home and abroad, in the free exercise of liberty of conscience and religious worship, and from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship, and I need scarcely point out that the rights enumerated below are those enjoyed in the United States by all citizens and foreign nationals and by American nationals in the major countries of the world.

The government of the United States, therefore, will expect that nationals of the United States of America within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be allowed to conduct without annoyance or molestation of any kind religious services and rites of a ceremonial nature, including Baptismal, Confirmation, Communion, Marriage and Burial Rites, in the English language, or any other language which is so customarily used in the practice of the religious faith to which they belong, in churches, houses or other buildings appropriate for such service, which they will be given the right and opportunity to lease, erect or maintain in convenient situations.

We will expect that national of the United States will have the right to collect from their co-religionists and to receive from abroad voluntary offerings for religious purpoces; that they will be entitled without restriction to impart religious instruction to their children, either singly or in groups, or to have such instruction imparted by persons whom they may employ for such purpose; that they will be given and protected in the right to bury their dead according to their religious customs in suitable and convenient places established.

For that purpose and given the right and opportunity to lease, lay out, occupy and maintain such burial grounds subject to reasonable sanitary laws and regulations.

We will expect that religious groups or congregations composed of nationals of the United States of America in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be given the right to have their spiritual needs ministered to by clergymen, priests, rabbis or socialistic functionaries who are nationals of the United States of America, and that such clergymen, priests, rabbis or other ecclesiastical functionaries will be protected from all disability or persecution and will not be denied entry into the territory of the Soviet Union because of their ecclesiastical status.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff, very sincerely yours.
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

* * *

Litvinoff Reply on Religion

Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1933

My dear Mr. President:

In reply to your letter of Nov. 16, 1933, I have the honor to inform you that the government of the Soviet Socialist Republics as a fixed policy accords the nationals of the United States within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the following rights referred to by you.

1. The right to "free exercise of liberty of conscience and religious worship" and protection "from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship."

This right is supported by the following laws and regulations existing in the various republics of the Union, every person may profess any religion or none. All restrictions of rights connected with the profession of any belief whatsoever, or with the non-profession of any belief, are annulled. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 3).

Within the confines of the Soviet Union, it is prohibited to issue any local laws or regulations restricting or limiting freedom of conscience, or establishing privileges or preferential rights of any kind based upon the religious profession of any person. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 2.)

2. The right to "conduct without annoyance or molestation of any kind religious services and rites of a ceremonial nature.

This right is supported by the following laws:

A free performance of religious rites is guaranteed as long as it does not interfere with public order and is not accompanied by interference with the rights of citizens of the Soviet Union. Local authorities possess the right in such cases to adopt all necessary measures to preserve public order and safety. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 3.)

Interference with the performance of religious rites in so far as they do not endanger public order and are not accompanied by infringements on the rights of others, is punishable by compulsory labor for a period up to six months. (Criminal Code, Art. 127.)

3. The right and opportunity to lease, erect or maintain in convenient situations" churches, houses or other buildings appropriate for religious purposes.

This right is supported by the following laws and regulations:

Believers belonging to a religious society with the object of making provision for their requirements in the matter of religion, may lease under contract, free of charge, from the subdistrict or district executive committee or from the town soviet, special buildings for the purpose of worship and objects intended exclusively for the purposes of their cult. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 10.)

Furthermore, believers who have formed a religious society or a group of believers may use for religious meetings other buildings which have been placed at their disposal on lease by private persons or by local soviets and executive committees. All rules established for hours of worship are applicable to these buildings. Contracts for the use of such buildings shall be concluded by individual believers who will be held responsible for their execution. In addition, these buildings must comply with the sanitary and technical building regulations. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 16.)

The place of worship and religious property shall be handed over for the use of believers forming a religious society under a contract concluded in the name of the competent district executive committee or town soviet by the competent administrative department or branch, or directly by the sub-district executive committee. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 15.)

The construction of new places of worship may take place at the desire of religious societies provided that the usual technical building regulations and the special regulations laid down by the Peoples Commissariat for Internal Affairs are observed. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 45.)

4. The right to collect from their co-religionists... voluntary offering for religious purposes."

This right is supported by the following law:

Members of groups of believes and religious societies may raise subscriptions among themselves and collect voluntary offerings, both in the place of worship itself and outside it, but only amongst the members of the religious association concerned and only for purposes connected with the upkeep of the place of worship and the religious property, for the engagement of ministers of religion and for the expenses of their executive body. Any form of forced contribution in aid of religious associations is punishable under the Criminal Code. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 54).

5. Right to impart religious instruction to their children either singly or in groups or to have such instruction imparted by persons whom they may employ for such purpose." This right is supported by the following law: The school is separated from the church. Instruction in religious doctrines is not permitted in any governmental and common schools, nor in private teaching institutions where general subjects are taught. Persons may give or receive religious instruction in a private manner. (Decree of January 23, 1918. Art. 9). Furthermore, the Soviet Government is prepared to include in a consular convention to be negotiated immediately following the establishment of relations between our two countries provisions in which nationals of the United States shall be granted rights with reference to freedom of conscience and the free exercise of religion which shall not be less favorable than those enjoyed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by nationals of the nation most favored in this respect. In this connection, I have the honor to call to your attention Article 9 of the treaty between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Moscow October 12, 1925, which reads as follows:

Nationals of each of the contracting parties shall be entitled to hold religious services in churches, house or other buildings rented, according to the laws of the country, in their national language or in any other language, which is customary in their religion. They shall be entitled to bury their dead in accordance with their religious practice in burial grounds established and maintained by them with the approval of the competent authorities, so long as they comply with the police authorities of the other party in respect of buildings and public health.

Furthermore, I desire to state that the rights specified in the above paragraphs will be granted to American nationals immediately upon the establishment of relations between our two countries.

Finally, I have the honor to inform you that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while reserving to itself the right of refusing visas to American desiring to enter the Union of Soviet Socilist Republics on personal grounds, does not intend to base any such refusals on the facts of such persons having an ecclesiastical status.

I am, my dear Mr. President, very sincerely yours.
MAXIM LITVINOFF,
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

* * *

My Dear Mr. President:

Following our conversations I have the honor to inform you that the Soviet Government is prepared to include in a consular convention to be negotiated immediately following the establishment of relations between our two countries provisions in which nationals of the United States shall be granted rights with reference to legal protection, which shall not be less favorable than those enjoyed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by nationals of the nation most favored in this respect. Furthermore, I desire to state that such rights will be granted to American nationals immediately upon the establishment of relations between our two countries.

In this connection I have the honor to call to your attention Article 11 and the protocol to Article 11, of the agreement concerning conditions of residence and business and legal protection in general concluded between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Oct. 12, 1925.

Article 11

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to adopt the necessary measures to inform the consul of the other party as soon as possible whenever a national of the country which he represents is arrested in his district.

The same procedure shall apply if a prisoner is transferred from one place of detention to another.

Final Protocol

1. The consul shall be notified either by a communication from the person arrested or by the authorities themselves direct. Such communications shall be made within a period not exceeding seven times 24 hours, and in large towns, including capitals of districts, within a period not exceeding three times 24 hours.

2. In places of detention of all kinds, requests made by consular representatives to visit nationals of their country under arrest, or to have them visited by their representatives, shall be granted without delay. The consular representative shall not be entitled to require officials of the courts or prisons to withdraw during his interview with the person under arrest.

I am, my dear Mr. President,
Very sincerely yours,
Maxim Litvinoff.
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

* * *

Roosevelt's Reply on Consular Convention

The White House,
Washington, Nov. 16, 1933.

My dear Mr. Litvinoff:

I thank you for your letter of Nov. 16, 1933, informing me that the Soviet government is prepared to grant to nationals of the United States rights with reference to legal protection not less favorable than those enjoyed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by nationals of the nation most favored in this respect. I have noted the provisions of the treaty and protocol concluded between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Oct. 12, 1925.

I am glad that nationals of the United States will enjoy the protection afforded by these instruments immediately upon the establishment of relations between our countries and I am fully prepared to negotiate a consular convention covering these subjects as soon as practicable. Let me add that American diplomatic and consular officers in the Soviet Union will be zealous in guarding the rights of American nationals, particularly the right to a fair, public and speedy trial and the right to be represented by counsel of their choice. We shall expect that the nearest American diplomatic or consular officer shall be notified immediately of any arrest or detention of an American national, and that he shall promptly be afforded the opportunity to communicate and converse with such national.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff,
Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

* * *

Litvinoff Response on Economic Espionage

In reply to a question of the President in regard to prosecutions for economic espionage, Mr. Litvinoff gave the following explanation:

"The widespread opinion that the dissemination of economic information from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is allowed only in so far as this information has been published in newspapers or magazines, is erroneous. The right to obtain economic information is limited in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as in other countries, only in the case of business and production secrets and in the case of the employment of forbidden methods (bribery, theft, fraud, etc.).

To obtain such information, the category of business and production secrets naturally includes the official economic plans, in so far as they have not been made public, but not individual reports concerning the production conditions and the general conditions of individual enterprises.

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has also no reason to complicate or hinder the critical examination of its economic organization. It naturally follows from this that every one has the right to talk about economic matters or to receive information about such matters in the Union, insofar as the information for which he has asked or which has been imparted to him is not such as may not, on the basis of special regulations issued by responsible officials or by the appropriate state enterprises, be made known to outsiders. (This principle applies primarily to information concerning economic trends and tendencies.)"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Coliseum Meet Nov. 26

NEW YORK. — Arthur Garfield Hays, American attorney, will speak at a special protest meeting to save the lives of the four Communists on trial in Germany to be held Sunday, Nov. 26, at the Bronx Coliseum.

In a drive to arrange funds to aid the fight against German fascism, the N. Y. Committee has arranged a concert and dance to be held Friday, Nov. 24, at Webster Hall. Rabbi B. Goldstein and David Levinson will speak.

The Daily Worker can live only if you support it. Do your share today. Get your organization, your friends to contribute.

Litvinoff Talks to Wife and Son Across Atlantic

(Continued from Page 1)

come another time.

Commissar Litvinoff: How are you?

Madam Litvinoff: Very well, How are you?

Commissar Litvinoff: And the children?

Madam Litvinoff: Very well. Mischa is also here and would like to speak a word to you.

Commissar Litvinoff: Hello, Mischa.

Mischa: Hello.

Commissar Litvinoff: How are your studies?

Mischa: Very well.

Commissar Litvinoff: Mischa, Mischa, can you here me.

Mischa: Yes, I can.

Commissar Litvinoff: Are you all right?

Mischa: Yes.

Commissar Litvinoff: How are your studies?

Mischa: They are very right.

Commissar Litvinoff: Is Tanya with you.

Mischa: No.

Commissar Litvinoff: Have you got Vina with you?

Mischa: No.

Commissar Litvinoff: And Tanya.

Mischa: No, only I and mama, how are you, papa?

Commissar Litvinoff: Shall be here another week.

Mischa: How is your toothache?

Commissar Litvinoff: (Laughing) It is all right.

Madam Litvinoff: Mischa has just come from school and wanted to speak to you. Tanya is still at school and could not come. Are you there?

Commissar Litvinoff: Yes.

Madam Litvinoff: And is every one in good spirits?

Commissar Litvinoff: Yes. What kind of weather are you having?

Madam Litvinoff: Yes, beautiful clean snow, lovely snow. We can't believe it possible. What time are you having? Ten o'clock, isn't it?

Commissar Litvinoff: Yes, it is now eleven o'clock.

Madam Livinoff: Here it is seven o'clock exactly.

Commissar Litvinoff: They have got sunshine here.

Madam Litvinoff: I talked to the President about your English.

Madam Litvinoff: English is going strong in Moscow, and how is everybody in the delegation. Are they all well?

Commissar Litvinoff: Yes.

Madam Litvinoff: Everybody in good spirits?

Commissar Litvinoff: Yes.

Madam Litvinoff: When do we see you?

Commissar Litvinoff: I shall have to go now.

Madam Litvinoff: Good bye, and my greetings to all American friends.

Commissar Litvinoff: Good bye.

Madame Litvinoff: Good bye.

City Events

Meeting of Cleaners

A meeting of all women working as cleaners in office buildings will be held tomorrow, 3 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave.

Marx-Lenin Exhibition

Today and Sunday the Marx-Lenin exhibition will be shown at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St. H. M. Wicks will lecture both evenings.

Dressmakers Open Forum

Left Wing Group, Local 22, I.L.G.W.U. will hold an open forum tomorrow, 4 p. m., at 27 W. 115th St.

Class for Alteration Painters

A class in trade unionism will be held every Saturday, by the Alteration Painters' Union, at 1472 Boston Rd., Bronx, 3 p. m.

To Protest Hitler Terror and Celebrate Russian Anniversary

Workers of Brighton and Bath Beach, will protest the impending execution in Germany on the occasion of the 16th Anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution, at Workers' Center, Brighton Beach Ave., corner Coney Island Ave., tomorrow, 8 p. m.

Anti-Fascist Demonstration

A demonstration against fascism will be held today, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Women's Council, 2 Vyse Ave., Block Committee at Vyse Ave., and Freeman St., Bronx.

Farm Conference Cheers Communist Party Program

(Continued from Page 1)

know that the gathering here consists of farmers who have taken the leadership in a decisive struggle against all the robbers of the impoverished farmers."

Hathaway told the assembled farmers that he comes from Minnesota and in his youth had worked on a farm before learning the machinist's trade, that he had been a member of the state committee of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota during its early years and he knows the past traditions of the farmers, particularly in the Middle West.

"The farmers," the speaker declared, "are better fighters now than they were ten years ago."

Hathaway, briefly analysing the programs of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties, showed clearly that they had "nothing but added slavery to offer to the toiling farmers." He cited the specific "farm planks" of these boss parties and demonstrated how they are calculated to serve, not the debt-racked farmers, but their creditors and oppressors.

Exposes Snares

Calling attention to the socialist-controlled, Continental Congress held some months ago in Washington, Hathaway showed that their program was vague to the utmost degree; moreover, that the Socialist "Milwaukee Leader" accepted paid advertisements from the big Wisconsin milk corporations containing vicious propaganda against the striking farmers.

Inflation, crop-reduction and refinancing of mortgages are all planned to drive the small farmers off the land and to "aid" the rich farmer and the banker, the speaker pointed out. This method is double-barrelled to hit the worker at the same time, he charged.

Demands Cancellation

The Communist spokesman called attention to the class differentiation among the farmers, and pointed out that "those who claim to represent you in Congress and in the various state legislatures represent, in reality, your deadly enemies."

The friends of the farmers, the and middle farmers, all the agricultural workers as well as all the city speaker asserted, "are all the poor workers."

The program of the Communist Party on the farm question, demands immediate cash relief (stormy applause), no evictions on foreclosures, no moratorium, but rather OUTRIGHT CANCELLATION.

Piercing the shallow pretenses to struggle of the Socialist speaker, Hathaway declared that "it is not enough to fight for these immediate demands, and that only through the road of struggle can you prepare yourselves, as allies of the city proletariat, to conquer power and set up a Workers' and Farmers' Government."

This is not only possible, Hathaway said, but it is a living reality. "In the Soviet Union, in the hands of the workers and farmers for the past 16 years, greater gains have been made for the farmers in that short period than in any other time in the world's history."

This great achievement was accomplished, he said, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and the self-same fight will be won in the United States "when the farmers mass together with the workers, with the Communist Party of the U.S.A. at its head."

Although the arrangement previously agreed upon called for an opportunity for the farm delegates to put questions to the representatives of the various political parties, Burt, the Socialist, made a speedy exit when mild applause drowned by boos and jeers greeted the conclusion of his talk.

Only Hathaway, the Communist spokesman, whose speech was followed by thunderous applause, remained to answer all questions. The questions ranged from reduction of crops to war and fascism, the unity of Negro and white, and the relation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the C.P., U.S.A.

Spartakiade Nite
Sunday, Nov. 19, at 6 P. M.
Manhattan Lceum, 66 E. 4th St.
N. F. - Dram - Music - Dance Group - N.F. Scouts - Jiu-Jitsu
Dance Orchestra
Admission 35c; at Gates 50c
NATURE FRIENDS

PHILADELPHIA

MASS MEETING
In the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2916 N. 2nd Street
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, at 2:30 P.M.
DAVID LEVINSON, I. L. D. Attorney
recently returned from Germany, will speak on
"Who Set the Reichstag on Fire?"
ANNA SCHULZ, German working woman, will speak on
"Who Is the Ruler Over Germany—Hitler or the Capitalists?"
Also: German Chorus "Arbeitsgemeinschaft."—Discussion—Admission 15c

Attention Detroit Workers!
Clarence A. Hathaway
Editor-in-Chief of the "Daily Worker"
will speak on
"THE COLLAPSE OF THE N. R. A."
FINNISH HALL, 5969 14th Street at McGraw
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, at 7:30 P. M.
Auspices: District 7, Daily Worker Committee

ON THE STRIKE FRONT; STRUGGLES IN COAL, AUTO, MEAT PACKING

Union Heads, NRA Betray 40,000 in Anthracite Field

Action Committee Calls on Miners to Organize Fight for Own Demands, Unemployment Insurance; Against Strikebreakers

Maloney and Cappalini, anthracite union officials, have succeeded in breaking the strike of the 40,000 miners in district one with the promise of N.R.A. mediation. Their only demand was that the coal operators do not discriminate against the members of their union. They make the statement that this means recognition of their union. This is done to cover up the fact that the actual demands of the miners were pushed into the background.

Maloney states that they will have an observer at Washington while the code is being made.

Boylan and all of the officials of the U.M.W. of A. have gone to Washington. John L. Lewis is one of the dominating figures on the Labor Board, and yet Maloney and Cappalini are telling the miners to go back to work and trust that these proven betrayers of the miners will give them a fair hearing.

No wonder that these betrayers could secure the support of Col. Smith, of the Times Leader who ran a full page ad for strike-breakers during the strike. No wonder that Judge McLane, as a representative of the Glen Alden Coal Co. came to the assistance of Maloney and Cappelini in sending the miners back to work. Mr. Comerford, representative of the N.R.A. and owner of a chain of theatres throughout the anthracite comes to the front with his full snare of praise for Maloney, Monsigneur Curran who under the guidance of Theodore Roosevelt was more responsible for the arbitration clause in the present agreement than any other.

What did these people say while the State Troopers were beating up our women, following them into their homes and there treating them in the most brutal manner. Monsigneur Curran crying peace, while the State Troopers were driving the miners over the hills like wild beasts.

What has the N. R. A. codes done for the workers?

It has been the instrument used by the bosses to establish forced labor camps throughout America, and right here in Wilkes Barre we see workers being forced to dig sewers for the lousy $5 relief order a week. In the soft coal strikers of 70,000 miners the N. R. A. was used to break the strike with the full support of the officials of the U.M.W. of A.

The demands of the miners throughout the anthracite must be for the restoration of the Colliery rate sheet rates, the elimination of the arbitration clause, no discrimination, the right of the workers to belong to any union that they choose, for consideration work, for the payment of all dead work, for the six-hour day, in fact the present agreement, with the abolition of the present clause on arbitration, in order to enforce this agreement the miners will have to retain the right to strike where ever the agreement is violated, the right to strike will be taken away if they can force the anthracite miners to accept the code now being prepared in Washington. The miners must have as one outstanding demand. Workers Unemployed and Social Insurance.

We must support the Workers Unemployed Insurance Bill, which demands that unemployed workers be paid $10 for the head of a family and $3 for each dependent, this to be paid by the bosses, we must support the unemployed workers in their fight for more relief, the ever increasing cost of living is driving the workers ever nearer to starvation, in order that the unemployed can not be forced by the bosses to take our jobs through starvation we must build a Union that will draw the unemployed into the struggle for higher wages, and shorter working hours.

Winter is here and our women and children are picking coal on the rock piles to keep from freezing, we should demand that the Goverment buy $15,000,000 worth of anthracite to put miners back to work, and give the coal free to the unemployed. Miners these are the things that we must have now, there will be no code made that will give us these demands, we will have to fight for them the miners who are still in the U. M. W. of A. and the miners who are in the U. A. M. P. must fight together for their demands, the officials of neither union will fight for these demands; do not let our forces be divided as to who we are going to pay dues too. whether it is Maloney and Cappelini, or Boylan and Lewis. Close your ranks fellow mine workers and when we strike let us strike for our demands and against the coal operators. Get in touch with the Committee of Action, 309 N. Main St., Archibald, Pa.

Minnesota Range Mine Jobs Drop

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

VIRGINIA, Minn. — Every newspaper on the Range has been yelling about the work that the N. R. A. has created on the Range. Still we see that the mines are closing, and more and more workers are being laid off. Only last week we saw that the Commodore mine, which has been operating up till now, closed tight, with no idea of how long it will remain closed.

What are the miners of the Commodore going to do now? Winter is coming, and looking at the start of it, a very hard winter. Even the charity handouts, which are few and far apart, will not keep the workers fed and clothed during the winter.

There is only one solution to this problem, and that is the organization of the unemployed miners into militant Unemployed Councils to demand more and adequate relief, and to show Mayor Barker and the steel trust that we refuse to starve and freeze.

National Slovak Society Officers Fight Strike

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

YUKON, Pa.—In the Oct. 10 issue of the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph, there was a plea from the officers of the National Slovak Society urging all the Slovaks to go back to work who had been on strike and to back up the N.R.A.

But A. S. Rodak, treasurer of the N.S.S., some time ago was charged with embezzlement of $100,000 in an attempt to break up the N.S.S. He was acquitted during the trial. Now he is trying to break up the strike by urging the Slovaks to work.

Such men as these are the ones who back the N.R.A.

A. E. Rodak was formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Yukon. The workers of Yukon know that these persons are their misleaders of labor.

In the town of Whyels the miners received a 3-cent cut per wagon. Formerly they received 78 cents per wagon.

How 40,000 Anthracite Miners Were Forced Back to Work

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Of course you know that we have had a strike of some 40,000 miners here in this section of the anthracite, under the leadership of Maloney and Capalinni. The strike developed over the breaking of the agreement between the miners and operators. At the convention hundreds of grievances was presented by the miners. Many miners stated that ther were forced to buy pianos from which the bosses received a cut in the form of what the miners call a kick-back, that the Penn Coal Co. runs a hog farm, and that miners are forced to buy either a whole hog or a half, paying sometimes $20 for a half hog, with another miner buying the other half and having to pay $2 because he had a job that paid him more money. But the main grievances came as a result of the coal operators refusing to pay the colliery rate sheet rates. Many of the miners worked for eight and ten days and received $10 to $14, and many of them were in debt to the company for supplies.

"New Deal" Breaks Strike

The strike is now over and the miners have returned to work with the promise that the N.R.A. will set up a commission that will give them a new deal. There is a lot of dissatisfaction still among the miners, that was not apparent in the convention when the delegates voted to return to work. The delegates were not allowed to bring anything on the floor of the convention, other than accepting the proposal to return to work without discrimination being practiced against any of the adherents to the Maloney Union. Of course the usual array of fakers were invited to soft-soap the miners into accepting the N.R.A. program. Chief among them were Judge McLean, who is the attorney for the Glen Alden Coal Co. and Col Smith, of the Times Leader, who had been carrying full page ads for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co. for scabs to take the place of the striking coal miners. Another who represents the N. R. A. in this district is Comerford, owner of a chain of picture shows throughout the anthracite, and last but not least the same Father Curran who carried through the program under Teddy Roosevelt of giving the miners of the anthracite the first arbitration clause in any agreement of the anthracite miners was particularly effective with his humanitarian appeal (for peace on earth and good will to men).

Father Curran had issued a leaflet to his parishioners in the morning before the miners had voted on the question in which he stated that the strike of the miners was over, and appealed to the general public to give thanks.

Personally I was just sick that we did not have one delegate that would carry our program into the convention. There was one delegate that we thought we had who could have done the job, but he was nowhere to be found before the convention. There was a real reason for us here in the anthracite, that I hope will not be lost, that if we had done any thing to carry out the line of the open letter about the building of groups of committees of action or whatever we wish to call them, then we could have put up some kind of struggle in the convention.

When Strikers Held the Hormel Plant

Farmer-Labor Governor Praised by Bosses for Breaking Austin Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

St. PAUL.—Floyd B. Olson, demonstrated that he is a shrewd strike-breaker Monday, at the Austin plant of the Hormel Packing Co., when he succeeded in getting 2,700 workers to abandon the strategic position they held when they seized the packing plant late last Saturday. They only acceded to the wishes of the Governor when he threatened to send five companies of the National Guard into Austen to eject them from the plant.

Went on Strike Saturday

The leadership of the Independent Union of All Workers, which embraces all the employees of the plant on its membership roll was forced by the rank and file to demand a flat increase of 10 per cent on Saturday. The management of the plant prepared to resist the demands of the men. The plant was picketed and some men were induced to become scabs. Seeing this, the pickets mobilized all the workers immediately available and entered and took possession of the plant.

Call Sheriff

Geo. Hormel Jr., called the sheriff and his deputies but before that official got to the plant, all the managing officials and the would be scabs were ejected. The sheriff, attended by a force of deputies, was allowed to enter, and on his order to vacate the building being given, the strikers answered him by bursts of laughter. The sheriff then tried to deputize a force of thugs, but failed. He called up the Governor, pointing out that he could not eject the strikers, and asked for the state militia.

Consternation and Dismay

When the Governor received this message, he called in his labor advisors. They were thrown into a state of consternation and dismay. They could not control the workers through the Minnesota Federation of Labor, because the union was independent, and not affiliated with the A. F. of L. It was decided to send Frank Starkey, reactionary ex-business agent of the milk drivers union and secretary of the St. Paul Central Labor Union, but now Industrial Commissioner in the Olson administration, to Austen, to talk the strikers out of the plant.

Starkey Fails

Starkey arrived Sunday and spoke for hours to the men in a vain endeavor to get them to vacate the plant. He promised everything and got the Hormel Company to consent to arbitration by the Industrial Commission if the strikers gave back the plant to the management.

When Starkey failed to persuade the workers to abandon the Hormel building he reported to Governor Olson.

Olson Goes to Austin

Meanwhile the big bankers and the state employers had begun to bring pressure on Olson. John Devaney, liason officer between the banking and employer interests and Olson, who collected a gigantic campaign fund to elect the Governor, was pressed into service. Devaney is regarded as the Boss of the Farmer Labor Administration and recently had himself appointed Chief Justice of the state. The result was, that Olson, accompanied by some A. F. of L. men, set out by automobile, in a blinding snowstorm, for Austin. He arrived Sunday night. Addressing a meeting of the strikers he told of how he was a worker in a freight house and how his heart bled for the tribulations of the men who toil. He was their friend but he could not do anything until they evacuated the plant. He was horrified at the idea of breaking the law and seizing the plant. As he gained sympathy and saw the tears come to the eyes of some of the women workers, he said he would have to enforce the law. He had the State Adjutant of the Militia with him, and Adjutant Walsh stepped out and said he had given mobilization orders for five companies of the National Guard.

While he made some impression on the workers, they knew that they would lose the edge by evacuating the plant. Committees were appointed, and Olson conferred with them all night. Finally the strikers agreed to leave the building and restore the control of the plant to the Hormel Company, provided that an arbitration committee would be set, but that there would be no walk out. The agreement was received with glee by the Hormel Company.

Aid Meat Strike, Is Call of the Communist Party

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Calling on all workers to support the strike of the packing house workers, the Communist Party of the Pittsburgh district, has issued the following statement:

"The District Committee of the Communist Party of Pittsburgh is and will continue to give its full support to the strike of the Packing House Workers. The strike is for better working conditions and for recognition of their union, the Packing House Workers Industrial Union. In th's strike, as in all strikes, the workers are being met with all kinds of attacks by the bosses and their servants. The police are attacking the picket line and attacks dozens of strikers while giving protection to the scabs.

"The courts are being used by the bosses to issue injunctions, on the excuse of "violence and in this way 'help' scabs.

"The boss-controlled press of the City are attempting to prejudice the public and the strikers against the strike leaders and the Union, printing all statements made by the strikers, but refusing to print all statements made by the strike leadership.

Intimidate Foreign-Born

"The Immigration Authorities, part of the Federal Government, are being used to intimidate foreign-born strikers by threats of deportation.

"The leaders of the American Federation of Labor have attempted to split the ranks of the strikers to help smash the strike.

"All these attacks show that the boss class stands united against the workers,—the police, the courts, the Federal Government, the press (controlled by the rich), the A. F. L. leaders. Against this, the strikers must stand united, men and women, members of the A. F. L. and members of the Packing House Workers Industrial Union, young and old, Negro and white, in one united front against the bosses and their servants.

"All workers and working class organizations must unite with the Packing House Workers. This united front can defeat the employers.

Party of Working Class

"The Communist Party, not like all other political parties, is a Party of the working class. It stands guard in the interests of all workers, regardless of who their leaders may be, at all times. Its members have proven to be some of the best fighters in the interests of the working class. That is why the bosses and their servants hate bitterly the Communist Party and its members. That is why so many lies are spread to prejudice the workers against the Communists.

"Strikers, workers of all industries! Be on Guard! The Police, the courts, the N. R. A. Labor Board are all political tools of the boss class against the workers. These are all controlled by the boss political parties.

"The Communist Party is the political Party of the working class. You can trust that it will always fight to the end for you and all other workers. Hold your ranks solid! Defeat the attempts of the strike-breakers to smash your strike! Through unity you will be victorious!"

District Committee, District No. 5, Pittsburgh
Communist Party of the U. S. A.
2203 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bosses, UMWA Heads Rob Miners by Check-Off

Docked for Dozens of Items, and Then Dues Are Handed Over by Companies to Lewis Gang to Pay for Strikebreaking Service

By TOM MYERSCOUGH

A rather vague and far from widespread understanding exists as to the full meaning of the term 'check-off," as applied to miners' wages. But this is not to be wondered at, when it is told that even the miners who suffer from it often have to spend considerable time to figure out the various items checked off their pay, before fully realizing the extent of the robbery made.

But because the general opinion has existed that the term "check-off" applied only to union dues, there has been little thought given to the wholesale robbery through the check-off, carried on by the coal operators. And while it is true that even in the days of the union the check-off was very much misused, with the knowledge and consent of the U.M.W.A. officialdom, it is more so the case today.

Let me list some of the things checked off each miner every pay day, so that the reader may more fully understand some of the reasons for the rebelliousness of the miners: company stores; mine lamp; rent; lights; coal; hauling; doctor; blacksmith; explosives; mine (brass) checks; board; insurance; hospital; generator; burial fund; bath house; overdrafts.

"Duck Eggs" and "Kisses"

The above listed items, which are all attended to through the medium of the check-off, leave the miner in possession of a "pay slip" on pay day, but often without pay. It is from such slips that the terms "duck eggs," "Kisses" and "Snakes" are derived and come, according to the habit of the particular mine office clerk in marking such completely robbed miners' pay slips. Three zero's three crosses or a crooked line, in the order listed, being the markings to which the above names are applied.

Of all the methods of stealing a miners' pay, several stand out boldly. The worst is the company store. There the miner is compelled to buy, at the cost of his job, at prices ranging from 20 to 75 per cent above private store prices. It can be safely estimated that what the miner has taken out of his pay for a given amount of edibles each semi-monthly pay day at the company (pluck-me) store, would keep his family for a month if spent in other stores. This is so because, just as the miner is robbed of the weight on his car of coal, so is his wife or children robbed on the store scale when purchasing things for the table.

Now, the "check-off" is getting a lot of publicity again, in connection with "union dues" through the attempts of the bosses, their government and their "union," the U.M.W.A. to impose something on the miners and, not only try to make them like it, but also to make them pay for it. But the real question this time is that of checking the rebellious moods of the miners with the union of Lewis and charging it up to the miners at the rate of $1 per month. This is being done through the medium of Roosevelt's N.R.A. and, when it is considered that Lewis, Fagan and others of this crooked outfit are on the boards that are to apply the "no strike" policy of this "New Deal," it should be readily seen how the cards are stacked.

Lewis' Graft

In a nutshell, it means that Lewis and his rafting fakers stand to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars from the poor paid miners, for which the miners will be told that they are not allowed to strike against the government.

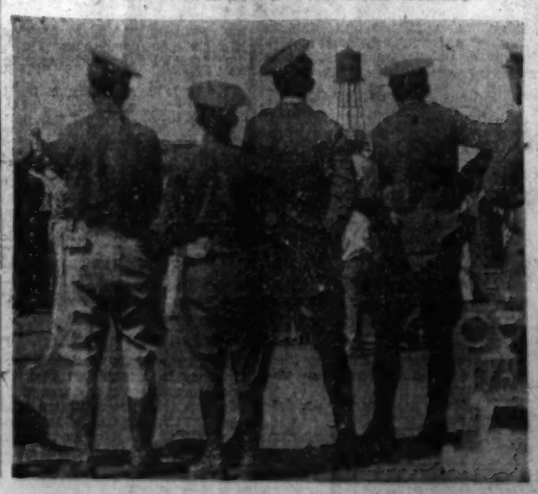
An example of what the U.M.W.A. will bring to the miners can be found at the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. mines, where, in order to break the 1931, N.M.U. led Pennsylvania "liberal" strike, Governer Pinchot, engineered the signing of a contract between this company and Murray and Fagan of the U.M.A. In the two and a half years under this contract, the Terminal miners got three direct wage cuts, several indirect cuts through loss of working conditions and dead work pay and all at a cost of more than a quarter million dollars which was checked off the miners and turned over to Fagan. When it is considered that this amount was collected from an estimated 2,000 miners, it is not hard to figure the extent of the steal that will, come if permitted to collect from all who have the N.R.A. and the Lewis "Checkoff" imposed on them by Roosevelt, General Johnson and by Lewis, Fagan and Hynes etc. themselves.

This steal can be stopped if the miners will make use of the coming N.R.A. elections to serve notice on all and sundry that they oppose the check-off and all its uses and purposes. They should also decide to elect their own rank and file leaders and through this leadership, fight against the low pay adjustment recently made by the Frick Coal.

Union men will pay their dues voluntarily and if this is done, proper use of same, to improve their conditions, can be made.

They should emphatically declare against paying to Lewis strikebreaking fund and thus serve notice that they will fight against this whole robbery schema.

N.R.A. "Mediators" in Coal Strike



GOVERNOR, TROOPS END MEAT STRIKE

Workers Who Held Plant Now See How They Were Tricked

AUSTIN, Minn.—The strike of 2,500 packinghouse workers at the Hormel plant, during which the workers seized the plant, ousted the company officials and erected barricades at the entrances, ended Monday when the Farmer-Labor politicians, Governor Olson and Congressman Shoemaker, together with the officials of the independent union, forced through an agreement whereby the workers were ordered back to work without any gains. Their demands were submitted to the State Industrial Commission for arbitration.

Widespread dissatisfaction and resentment is spreading among the workers, who were tricked into going back to work without gaining their demands for higher wages. The agreement signed was a complete sell-out, under which the decision of the State Industrial Commission will be binding on the workers when it is made. When the workers returned to their jobs on Monday, hundreds of them were not taken back.

A delegation from the Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union from South St. Paul was received vrey cordially by the workers on the picket-lines and when they spoke at the strike meetings. Many of the militant workers are beginning to look to the industrial union for leadership, when the real nature of the sell-out agreement became clear to them. The sentiment of the workers is that if the State Industrial Commission does not act quickly and grant their demands, they will go on strike again, despite the wishes of the independent union officials and the agreement they signed. When the workers went on strike last Saturday, it was against the wishes of the union officials.

While Gov. Olson was putting through the sell-out agreement, meanwhile the National Guard was being mobilized in armories throughout southern Minnesota, to be used against the strikers if they did not go back to work.

Airplane Workers Strike in Russian White Guard Firm

STRATFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The strike of over a hundred workers employed in the Sikorsky plant of the United Aircraft and Transport Company, located in Stratford, Conn., (adjoining Bridgeport), is continuing in full force despite the statements of the company officials that the plant is in normal operation. Work has been interrupted on the construction of the world's largest amphibian plane, scheduled for completion by the end of this month.

About 35 white guard Russians make up the group of scabs who are trying to keep the Sikorsky plant going in spite of the strike.

The strikers who have just formed an Aeronautical Workers Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L., charge that Sikorsky and his clique of white Russians, keep down the wages of all other workers to the starvation point but pay a higher scale to members of the clique. The strikers also charge the Anti-Bolshevik Russian officials of the plant with gross mismanagement and discrimination at the expense of the non-white guard workers.

The N.R.A. administrators in this district are chiseling into the strike with the announced intention of sending the men back to work without their demands being met, under the guise of arbitration. But the leaders of the strike who come from the ranks of the workers, have served notice that they will stay out until they win their demand for a general 20 per cent wage increase and the abolition of the White Guard Russian cliquism.

In an attempt to terrorise the strikers and to drive them back to work, the company got the Stratford police to issue warrants and arrest eleven of the strikers on framed-up charges of "breach of peace." The strikers by their vigorous action, however, in adopting strong resolutions of protest and by marching down to the City Hall in a body to demand the release of the arrested strikers succeeded in getting their release without bonds for a hearing later.

Egan, the labor faker at the head of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, has become alarmed at the militant manner in which the workers are conducting their strike and is already preparing a sell-out agreement with the company on which to send them back to work. But the strikers, who are getting the backing of the Trade Union Unity League of Bridgeport and the active assistance of the League's organizer, Sam Krieger, are determined to stay out until they win their full demands.

3,000 Austin Auto Men Face Sellout By AFL Leadership

Auto Workers Union, Acitve in Strike, Draws Up Demands to Make Strike Effective And Strengthen Ranks of Workers

KENOSHA, Wis.—After carefully laying the ground for a betrayal of the strike in the Nash Motor plant here, which broke out last Thursday morning on the final assembly line, the American Federation of Labor leadership is preparing to send the men back into the shop without a struggle for the demands of the vast majority of the more than 3,000 men in the shop.

In spite of the repeated proposal of the Auto Workers Union for the drawing up of definite demands for all departments, there has been no discussion of this question allowed. No statement has been made by the anti-lockout committee as to whether they will settle for the shop as a whole or plan to send all the men back if the final assembly alone wins its demands.

Every indication is that no demands will be raised for the rest of the plant. The lockout will not be broadened into an effective mass strike as was proposed by the Auto Workers Union. If this is the case, it will amount to a virtual sell-out of the men, since if the demands of the final assembly can be won then every department can gain something.

Friday and Saturday the picketing was purely spontaneous and unorganised in so far as the A. F. of L. leadership is concerned.

Land N. R. A.

The leading American Federation of Labor officials who speak at the strikers' meeting laud the N. R. A. and Roosevelt. They say that the N. R. A. is alright, only the manufacturers do not abide by it. They forget to point out that Charley Nash, as a member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, helped draw up the open shop auto code, which William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, signed in his capacity as a member of the Labor Advisory Board. This code provides for a minimum wage of 41c per hour in a city of the size of Kenosha. Nash was paying around 43c to 47c per hour, just slightly above the minimum. It was against this miserable wage level which the Open Shop Auto Code fully allows that the Nash workers went on strike. Charley Nash is abiding by every provision of the auto code. Why shouldn't he? He helped write it. He knew it was a slave code, or he wouldn't have supported it in Washington.

Draw Up Demands

The Auto Workers Union, whose members have been quite active on the picket line, issued a call for unity of all the workers in the plant, whether members of the United Automobile Workers (an American Federation of Labor Union), the Auto Workers Union, affiliated to T. U. U. L., or completely unorganized. It made the following proposals: (1) A 35c increase in wages for all Nash workers; (2) Abolition of the gang system; (3) Turn the lockout into an effective mass strike; (4) Elect a broad strike committee with representatives from each department; (5) No settlement by departments, but by shop as a whole; (6) No secret arbitration, but direct negotiations between the representatives of the rank and file and the management; (7) No settlement by the committee without the fullest consultation and vote of all the men in the shop.

A committee of nine representing the workers has been appointed by the A. F. of L., a majority of whom are not workers of the shop, but officials of the A. F. of L. Amongst these officials are such people as:

Lockout Committee

John Kuehnl, lawyer for Trades and Labor Council; Felix Olkives, president, Trades and Labor Council; Henry Ohl, president, State Federation of Labor—member State N. R. A.; Paul Smith, district organizer from Executive Council of the A. F. of L.; Eugene Stauder, president, United Automobile Workers (A. F. L. union) foundry worker.

Most of the negotiations are being carried on by Paul Smith, representative of the Executive Council of the A. F. L., whose first act in the strike was not to consolidate the organization of the workers, but to call for arbitration from the N. R. A. Labor Advisory Board.

Perkins NRA Tricks Workers In Cumberland Mountains

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — A bitter protest against the N. R. A. was sent to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor by Cumberland Mountain lumber workers through Roy Lane, president of the Cumberland Mountain Workers League.

The letter in full follows:

"Workers here in the mountains of Tennessee are beginning to feel that the Labor Department and the N. R. A are making a joke of our efforts to get an increase in our present wage scale of from 60 to 85 cents for 10 hours work. In some instances both the father and mother are forced to cut wood in order to keep the children from starving.

"We wrote you a letter July 29, stating that the Tennessee Products Company at Nashville, Tennessee, contractors for the wood we cut, had signed the lumber code, but had refused to pay code wages. Of course we expected to get your cooperation. Instead we got a reply stating that the matter had been turned over to the Department of Agriculture. This department wrote on Aug. 22, that the letter had been passed on to the Administration of the Industrial Recovery Act. We tried to excuse the delay, but some of our folks were beginning to grow impatient. Exactly a month later, a letter came from the National Recovery Administration. A group of impatient wood cutters gathered outside the post office to get the news from Washington. This letter, dated Sept. 22, read: "We are referring your letter to the Legal Division."

Can't Buy With Promise

"Winter comes early up here on the mountain and the promises made by Mr. Hugh Johnson that all industries would be forced to pay a living wage couldn't be used for buying clothing and food. The subcontractors openly made fun of us for expecting the N. R. A. to interfere with the Tennessee Products Company. Our plans to take matters in our own hands were ended by a letter from the Legal Division on Oct. 2, which stated that we were due code prices for our woodcutting, and that the company could be made to pay such wages as were set by the lumber code. We immediately got in touch with the Lumber Code Authority asking that pressure be brought to bear on the company. On Oct. 25, the Lumber Code Authorities write that woodcutting did not come under the code and referred the matter back to the National Recovery Administration.

"Now it is the middle of November and we are asked to go back to where we were Aug. 22. We have been patient, much too patient. Some of us are on the verge of starvation. For some time now we have been having freezing weather. We have organised the Cumberland Mountain Workers' League for the purpose of taking care of ourselves. Many of our members are strikers who refused to cut wood at 85 cents a cord. We are making one more effort to obtain government assistance in getting the wages the industrialists themselves set for our wood-cutting. Somehow a delegation will come to Washington. We plan to leave Monteagle, Tennessee Wednesday, Nov. 22, and arrive in Washington the following day. Perhaps there is nothing the Department of Labor or N. R. A. can do for us, but we are determined to find out what rights workers really have under our present form of government."

Farm Conference Leads Fight Against Roosevelt Farm Robbery!

Texas Farmers Grip Hands of Alabama Negro Croppers

Farm Conference Roars Welcome to Brave Negro Delegations Which Defied Terror

By BEN FIELD

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The arrival of the Alabama delegation of Negro croppers was the highlight of this morning session of the second National Farm Conference.

As the doors in back of the hall swung open, the farmers rose as one man to greet these brave Negro farmers who had arrived here despite threats and intimidation.

Hats and fists were waved in the air. Cheers shook the hall, "Give them the platform, give them the platform," the delegates shouted, as the Negro delegation marched down the aisles, the white farmers grasped their hands and slapped their backs heartily.

Later, Vice-chairman John Sumption of South Dakota, gray-haired dirt farmer of old American stock, gave the chair to Charles Taylor, The conference then divided into subsessions, according to the following crops; dairy, grain, cotton, corn and hogs, crop specialities, including poultry, fruit and potatoes. The importance of this was explained by Lem Harris. In the case of the dairy farmers, such a subsession can prepare the grounds for a general strike of milk farmers. During milk strikes farmers from different sheds want to know whether the other farmers will stand by them.

Southern Farmers Cheer

On the platform the Negro delegates were greeted by the white croppers from Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee. The farmers burst out into a thunderous "solidarity," then one of the Negro farmers spoke out, greetings the conference in the name of the 5,000 Negro croppers, members of the Alabama Croppers' Union.

"We have won considerable victories despite the youth of our organization. We didn't have a single local two years ago. We pledge our whole-hearted support to the conference. We shall go back to Alabama to fight for greater unity between black and white farmers, against Roosevelt and the New Deal."

Describes Discrimination

Immediately after his speech, a white farmer from Florida spoke. He described the terror down South. He showed how there is discrimination against the farmers in the dipping of cattle. In one county farmers get six cents for dipping a cow, in another county three cents, and in still another nothing. The poorer the farmer the less he gets. If he is Negro, he gets nothing.

He described how near Tampa a meeting of more than a thousand white, Negro and Spanish workers and farmers was broken up by deputies and police. The Negroes were beaten. He himself was kept in jail for some time. On his release he was asked how long he had been associating with Negroes. He said, all my life."

Farm Women Fight

Julius Walstead of Toberts County, South Dakota, has only been organizing the farmers a year. There is a membership of 1,000 farmers in his county. "Militant as hell," he tells the farmers. The farmers in his section of South Dakota have not only compelled the county comissioners to give fuel and chicken feed to the poor farmers, but they have had to admit openly, "the farmers here have us buffaloed now." Even the business men have been compelled to advertise in the papers that they will help farmers fight against evictions. The farmers had so large a demonstration in the county seat that they locked up every business store.

Communist Party Leads

A great outburst of cheering greeted the big-chested, powerful farmer from Canada. "This is a time," he declared, "when there are no county lines, no state lines, no national lines. We poor farmers must wipe out all lines. We haven't had crops in Saskatchewan for the last five years. Hundreds of farmers had to leave their farms and go up further North into the woods. Our women have had to wind gunny bags around the feet of our children for lack of shoes. They have lived on potatoes, turnips and an occasions' bush rabbit. Our women are militant fighters. In one town they have torn the hair of the commissioner, and thrown the municipal books into the gutters. The Canadian Royal Mounted Police hound our organizers. The leaders of the Granges and cooperatives help jail our farmers.

"It is only the Communist Party of Canada that is helping us farmers fight for our daily bread, against forced sales, and for cancellation of all secured debts."

Delegate Snyder of Orgeon reports and he shows why farmers are moving so fast to militant action. A neighbor of his, a religious farmer, was faced with eviction. He was afraid to join the U.F.L. and have it fight the eviction. But the fat thumbs the bakers and hog dealers have been jamming against his eyes, are making him struggle. This farmer brought eleven hogs to the market and got only $84 for them. And when he got home, he found that his sow had just given birth to 13 pigs. "And this farmer," said Snyder, "called that a calamity. Just think of it to have to call a calamity fruitfulness and greater produce when millions are starving. That's what the farmers are being slammed against. That is why when we get home, we've got to broaden our campaign and engage the enemy on a longer line.

Negro Farmers Hail The "Daily," Leader In Farm Struggles

By a Worker Correspondent

They murder us Negroes every day down in Alabama. We share-croppers in this place, have to live in fear of our lives all the time. Shooting down a "nigger" is sport for the white bosses here.

Now they are getting harder on us. They made us plow up our cotton, and we have no other way to live. We have organized ourselves into a strong Share Croppers Union. The landlords trying to smash our union, send deputies and armed mobs to turn our cabins inside out, even tearing up our mattresses. They slap us in jail, and shoot us down in the fields and on the highways.

When you are in such a fight for life or death, you learn who are your real friends. We are learning about friends and enemies in the newspapers, too.

We see how the big papers lie about our struggles. But the Daily Worker tells thet ruth. I know this because the Daily Worker told the truth about the Camp Hill battle. The Daily Worker told the truth about the fight in Reeltown last December, when croppers were shot down for defending their rights to live on their land.

The big papers lie about us then. They don't only lie. They try to get us lynched. But the Daily Worker has called to us in a loud voice, to stand up like men, to demand equal treatment, and fight for the right to live. The big papers do their best to fool us with sweet-talk or to strike us down. The Daily Worker reaches out a hand to us like a brother.

I am a member of the Share Croppers Union, and there are thousands of other people here who have also become members. We know the Daily Worker is a fighter for our side. It is not easy for us to get the Daily Worker, but we sneak it in our cabins. One copy goes from one man to his neighbor. We hide it, anywhere we think safe.

It is hard to pay for it. We croppers are always in "debt," because the landlords cheat us on our accounts. We live in awful old cabins, sometimes 14 people in one or two rooms, and all we got to eat is bread and greens and fatback. Sometimes not even that. We have no winter clothes, and lots of our children have no shoes to go to school.

So you see what the Daily Worker means to us. It is a good comrade in our fight for life. It is our best fighter against the lynchers.

We read about the big need of the Daily Worker, and we are real sorry about this and only wish we could have more to help. I hope you comrades up there will understand that we could send more if we only could. And please do not let our Daily Worker stop at all.

Yours comradely,

AL.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Share Croppers Union.

Grants Pass, Ore., Farmers Raise $25 for Delegates

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—A week ago a few of us here were working hard to get up some meetings for the Oregon delegation to Chicago, and were able to get $25 together and some subscriptions to the Farmers National Weekly. We hope to get a regular organization started when our delegate comes back.

Now I hope my little mite will help you some. I have not paid my taxes for two and a half years, and will lose two-thirds of my farm next spring. This year I sold 1,800 boxes of pears and received $150 for them. That is for one year's work for my boy and myself. Lots of fruit growers received less.

INCOME FOR A YEAR'S FARMING - $20

Young Delegate to Farm Conference Finds in Writings of Marx Way to Solve Farm Problem of Debt Slavery

By SENDER GARLIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—They rode 2,400 miles by freight, half the time in refrigerator cars in freezing weather—so eager were three farm delegates from Washington State to get to the Second National Farmers Conference in Chicago.

Wearing overalls, heavy boots and sheepskin coats, Matt Pakkala of Kalama, Wash.; William Hopkinson, of Spanaway, Wash.; and Jack Kingsbury, of Toledo, Wash., walked into

SULO NURMI
Youth Delegate Upper Wisconsin

the Peoples Auditorium here this morning, ready to join more than 700 other farmers in the formulation of a fighting program for immediate relief, against foreclosures and evictions and for cancellation of all secured debts.

Left Nov. 5

The three Northwest delegates hopped their first freight in Seattle on Nov. 5 and arrived in Galesburg,

CARL WIKLUND
Loup City, Nebraska Delegate

Ill., on Monday night about 11 o'clock.

"We weren't bothered by railroad dicks or harness bulls," Pakkala, 26-year-old smiling, brown-haired farmer explained, "until we got to Galesburg."

He and his two companions, with blankets rolled up on their backs, were

JAMES GENTRY
Negro Cropper Delegate from Ark.

walking toward a freight in the railroad yards, he related, when "a dick in an automobile shot his lights on us and demanded to know where we were going. He made us walk in the footpath, while he drove behind us along the road in a great big, fancy, nickle-plated limousine. We finally ducked him, though, and got into the railroad station."

The farm delegates each invested $5.80 in a railroad ticket to Chicago, so anxious were they to get to the conference on time, and they arrived here flat broke and hungry.

"Before the Galesburg train pulled out," Pakkala related, "I walked into the washroom to take off my overalls. A harness bull—looked like a city cop—followed me in and asked me where I was headed for. I told him I was on my way to Pittsburgh to hunt work. He looked kind of queer at me until I showed him my railroad ticket to Chicago."

Works With Father

Pakkala, the youngest of the three delegates, works with his father on a 40-acre farm near Kalama, Wash.

"Mortgaged? Hell, yes About the whole limit—$2,000."

"What was your total income in money from your farm during the past year?" I asked Pakkala.

The young farmer laughed. "Just about $20."

Just how much work did you and your father put in to get this $20," I asked.

"Well, you cultivate in March, you have to hoe about every two weeks, until June, and then harvesting takes about three weeks.

"During the rainy season, from October to March, we clear the stump land so that we can cultivate more strawberries—for which we hardly get anything. What's more, my friend as soon as you clear the stump land you're expected to pay more taxes, because the land is supposed to be worth more then." ("The more you work the more they fine you," interposed Hopkinson, the delegate from Spanaway, Wash.)

Taxes, at the rate of $1 an acre, includes county, state, road, district, and school taxes.

Father Worked in Mine

In addition to the $20 realized from the sale of the strawberries, the Pakkala income was supplemented by some money earned by the young farm delegate's father, now past 60, who, for the past five months, dug coal for the Owl Creek Coal Company in Gebo, Wyoming.

"After the company deducted all expenses, my dad had $80 left," Pakkala reported.

"How did you and your father dispose of the $80?" I asked him.

"Well, we paid $32 for a hay bill, $20 for seed, and I had to pay the General Hospital in Longview $20 on account of my operation which cost me $219—$150 for the doctor's bills and $39 for hospital expenses.

"I was pretty lucky myself. One of the teachers in the Cloverdale school met with an accident and I got a temporary job as teacher during the fifth, sixth and seventh grades, and past five months. I taught the fourth, when I got through I had $226 after the bank took five per cent for themselves for discounting the county school warrants. Otherwise the bank wouldn't cash 'em."

Pakkala couldn't afford to buy any clothes, but he did invest some money in some books, and "laid away some for a year's subscription for the Daily Worker, which I'm able to get in Kalama only now and then."

The books he bought?

"Well, Marx's 'Wage, Labor and Capital,' Al Smith's 'Up to Now,' Thayer's biography of Theodore Roosevelt, 'Little Minister,' by Sir James Barrie, 'Imperialism,' by Lenin, and ten copies of the Labor Defender, which I distributed among my neighbors."

The elder Pakkala struggled hard to give his son an education. The son graduated from the Carbon City High School in Montana and later completed a course in the Montana State College in Bozeman, Mont.

Is Rhodes Scholar

Getting high honors in physics and chemistry, the farm delegate received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1929 and then was one of the two graduates in Montana to win a Rhodes scholarship for study in Oxford University, England. The scholarships were established some years ago by Cecil Rhodes, leading British imperialist who accumulated a fortune in exploiting the colonial workers in Africa and in munitions. The old gent died in 1902, after establishing the scholarship in his name, to "promote British-U. S. amity."

High scholarships, character, preeminence in athletics are some of the requisites for winning Rhodes scholarships.

The British "Who's Who" records the fact that Cecil Rhodes was a millionaire at the age of 19." Pakkala, the Rhodes scholar, now 26, succeeded in earning, together with his father, the sum of $20 after cultivating a strawberry patch in Western Washington.

"The Red Flag is the first song I learned to sing," the young farmer-teacher told me. "My dad has had radical ideas for years, but I didn't realize we were in a crisis until I got back from England in 1932."

Milo Reno, head of the Farmers National Holiday Association "is nothing but an opportunist, out to feather his own nest," declares Pakkala. Of course, lots of farmers don't know this, because they haven't got their ideas clear yet."

ED. BEAUMANN
Minnesota Delegate

Discussing the farmers conference to which he was elected a delegate, Pakkala said:

"This conference ought to bring closer unity between the farmers of the different states and different regions and show the farmers that the workers are not their enemies. Such a conference as this is a really educational place for farmers to discuss things together.

"The farmers will be exploited to the furthest extreme until they themselves put forward a revolutionary front."

JAMES HATCH
Des Moines, Iowa, Delegate

MRS. C. I. HALLQUIST
Julesberg, Colorado, Delegate

WHERE THE WORKERS AND FARMERS RULE

(The following letter was received from a worker in the Soviet Union.)

IN MOSCOW'S LABOR EXCHANGE

We crossed the Baltic Station Square and after different turnings on cobblestone streets entered a one-storied house. Inside we found the hall swarming with people.

In the most conspicuous place we saw the following:

WANTED
For the Metropolitan Subway Building Trust

	3/22/33
1. Tunnel diggers	135 men
2. Carpenters	88 "
3. Watchmen	11 "
4. Loaders	59 "
.....	
.....	
19. Unskilled workers	227 men

"There are barracks, bunks, matresses, blankets, etc. Wages according to piecework. 100 rubles monthly are guaranteed. Inquire any particulars at the second window."

FOR FAR EAST
Wanted

"Sailors, fishers, coal and petroleum workers. Tickets free. Detach—moneys: 5 rubles every day of the trip."

Workers were also wanted to go to Archangelsk, to Donbass (Donetz Coal District), to Leningrad's shipyards, and even to Kamchatka.

"Wanted drivers. Who is a driver—come here," cried an agent. "150 rubles a month."

We come to "Window No. 1." A well dressed man stands at the window. "Your documents?" asked the clerk. "What, you're expelled because you were absent from the factory on the 19th of March. You were walking."

"I had not walked on the 19th. I was at my sister's marriage."

"Or attended the forefather's grave," added the clerk.

"Two weeks on the streets clearing the ice." And the clerk marked a stamp on the man's documents. We met the following man at the "Far East" window.

"I don't know what country I want to attach myself to, I like traveling."

"But why don't you want to work in the city. There's plenty of jobs here."

"Tiresome—I want to wander—."

We went out of the building. The town was noisy. We touched its heart and found it healthy.

Finds Farmers Ready for Communist Party Leadership

Application of "Open Letter" Brings Good Results, Organizer Reports

Menahga, Minn
November 6, 1933.

To the Daily Worker:

The resolution on the farmers' movement adopted at the Extraordinary Conference of the C. P., U. S. A., has the following to say regarding the attitude of the American farmer toward the Communist Party:

"The overwhelming mass of poor farmers and a considerable part of the middle farmers do not fear the Communists, or to listen to their words or support their slogans. Almost four years of severe crisis have brought about in reality a complete change amongst the farmers. . . . Only a Party which carries on a firm and unswerving revolutionary policy will be able to win over on its side the tens of millions of farmers . . . to ensure the hegemony of the proletariat and thus its victory in the forthcoming revolution."

From our first experience in boldly stepping out as Communists, in explaining to the farmers the Communist position on each question frankly and fearlessly, in acting in the name of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, we have proven to ourselves that the above position taken by the Conference is correct.

Formerly it had been the policy of our unit to put forth our program so meekly, so indirectly that, though we were respected for being fighters, in farmers' struggles, we were not admired for our stand on Communism.

We made our first attempt at a forceful stand for the Party at our 16th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Local comrades spoke very plainly and decisively on the crisis and the revolutionary way out. Our main speaker was introduced as section organizer of the Communist Party. In selling our literature, we went into the right wing coop. stores and gas stations and sold three-fourths of our entire allottment to the farmers who bought from those stores. One year ago we could not have sold a single pamphlet there. On top of the radicalization they were experiencing, we came out strongly for the Party and put out a clear-cut policy. Hardly any opposition, only a murmur of favor of the N.R.A., and a thoughtful, very thoughtful (and believing) look on their faces when we explained the N.R.A. They spoke their convictions and let us assure you they were radical, even the reactionaries, the conservatives and the right wingers under renegade leadership.

We Communists corrected their half baked ideas on refusing to fight in war or join the army, we tried to clarify classes to them. They listened as if we were apostles from God. Four years of this devastating crisis has made the farmers more like a box of dynamite than anything else.

You will see that our first step in following the above resolution is small; it took only a few hours. It was an experiment. But the results astounded us. Now we must move forward swiftly and with sharp and precise blows, hammer out a revolutionary line. We Communists need no longer hide our faces. We must now conduct our struggles on a truly Communist fashion, and in our speeches and actions bring forth our policy forcefully. We must show the American farmer through our actions for his economic needs that we are the Party.

One thing is certain, that, unless we immediately accept the stand of the resolution and change our activities to suit it, we will be left behind and misleaders will take our places.

Walter Lehtinen,
Dist. No. 9, Crosby Sec.

Only Red Tape for Farmers in Iowa Who Seek Relief

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Having made a visit in October throughout the state of Iowa, where I was born in 1878, and having spent a few weeks with the farmers there in many places where I was personally known, I found conditions much worse than I expected since four years ago when I made the same trip.

This time I travelled by bus to get a better view of farm conditions. The country looks bad. Not one set of farm buildings did I see where there had been any painting done in the last three years, and mightly little cattled feed did I notice. Most of the retired farmers in 1929 are back on the farm and cannot make their taxes with the meager prices they are getting for their products.

There has been so much ballyhoo about Roosevelt's N.A. plan helping them by the Farm Refinance New Deal, but I did not see or hear of any farmer getting aid from this source. There's only red tape for them.

I saw quite frequently whole families banded together working for their food on the public highways, going from one city to another, destitute and ragged. In every small town they maintain a meager Red Cross relief station, where a little food can be had.

Towns that had three and four banks in 1929 have only one now. And a good many of them have none any more. Farm land with good improvement has decreased more than half its former value.

I spoke to a good many farmers and urged them to organize. We should have good speakers out in Iowa to help them organize and let them come and get a better understanding of what our working class, the Communist Party, stands for.

—C. R. SNYDER.
(Signature Authorized.)

Sugar Beet Mills Attack Homes of Militant Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OXNARD, Calif.—The bosses of Oxnard are attempting to force on the workers a miserable winter of starvation and suffering. The workers live in clusters of mud houses called adobes. These houses are owned by the bosses of the sugar beet mills, and the ranchers in the bean and fruit fields. Before the workers, who are mostly Mexican, are permitted to move into these houses, they are forced to sign contracts in which it is stated that they will not participate in any strikes. Most of the adobes are managed by factory superintendents.

Two workers have already been evicted for participating in strikes. The bosses are planning to evict three more families soon. Leaflets have been issued to the workers of Oxnard calling upon them to mobilize at the houses and prevent the evictions from [illegible].

The idea of the bosses is to evict the workers one by one, so that they will starve all winter, and so that the bosses will be able to hire them back at their own wages when the season begins.

A committee is being organized to storm the local county office for food for those workers who are on the verge of starvation now.

A Kentucky Captain Blurts Out Truth About Forced Labor Camps

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MIDDLESBORO, Ky.—At last they are coming out with the truth about what the Civilian Conservation Camps are really for.

At Clear Creek Springs, which is about seven miles from here, there is being built another camp to take care of several hundred C.C.C. boys. The job was started last week, and the work is under the personal supervision of two brass hats of the Kentucky National Guards, Capts. Kelly and Perkins, who are both from Harlan County.

Last Saturday evening, Oct. 28th, accompanied by a friend who is also an ex-soldier, we went out there seeking work, and this is an account of the conversation I had with Capt. Kelly.

"Are you Capt. Kelly?"

"Yes."

"What is the chance for us two to get work on this job on Monday?"

"We are going to complete it with the same men we already have hired." (There were about 25 hired.)

"But President Roosevelt under the N. R. A. has asked that employment be staggered, and as we have had no work for years we would like to at least have one day's work."

"There is too much red tape on this work, but it would be hard to change the names on the payroll, and cause unnecessary confusion keeping books." (The C. C. C. boys do this work.)

"This does not answer my question, which was, what about Roosevelt's promises under the N. R. A.

"But you don't understand: this is not R. F. C. work, this is army work."

We Will Ho'd Our Ground, Mesage From Iowa

(By an Iowa School Teacher)

CORRECTIONVILLE, Ia.—We will make good use of the Daily Worker. We've been so busy since the strike. At Anthon they have quit the N. R. A. You will see by the papers things are growing hot all through our States, and we are going to hold our round.

Farm Strike Pickets Teach Wisconsin Deputies a Few Lessons

Farm Leader's Dramatic Sketches Give Vivid Picture of Struggles in Strike Area

By JOHN HETTS
(Delegate from Clark County, Wisconsin, who came to Farmers' Conference direct from picket line.)

ABBOTSFORD, Wis.—Seven men on the picket lines at Abbotsford. Eight armed deputies and the sheriff facing them across the road. The pickets are told that "traffic must not be molested." Deputies let it be known that they are carrying out orders of Milo Reno, namely to allow finished products to go through. Six men engage deputies in argument, the seventh picket quietly disappears. In 20 minutes 700 farmers surround the deputies. The deputies faces askew, hand over their guns and badges and depart. Mass picketing continues. Roads remain closed and the strike goes on.

* * *

MERRILL, Wis.—The first day of the strike in Lincoln County. Forty fighting United Farmers' League members block the main highways. County officials are alarmed. A provocateur is sent to start trouble. He drives through the picket lines at 40 miles per hour. He drives through again. The third time, his windshield runs into the standard of a red flag. He leaps out with an ax handle in his hand, and becomes slightly manhandled. An hour later the sheriff pops up with an army of deputies. Pickets given 30 minutes to go home. Pickets refuse to leave. Sheriff allows them 10 more minutes. Again he allows them 10 more minutes. Watch in hand he parades up and down the lines. The pickets demand 20 minutes for a meeting, and take an hour. Pickets decided to go home, and file through lanes of deputies, each loaded down with gas bombs. The next afternoon five hundred pickets camp on the same highway. The sheriff appears. "I thought I told you to go home."

"We are going to stay."

The sheriff changes color. "That's all right, boys. I'm right with you."

* * *

ABBOTSFORD, Wis.—It's 4 o'clock, Monday morning. Six men on the picket lines. Messages come through from Spencer picket lines. A big truck has just got through the Spencer picket lines and nearly killed a picket. Stop him! Pickets get ready at Abbotsford. Flag the truck when it appears. The truck disregards warning, and steps on the gas. It runs over a spiked tooth harrow. It stops. He carries a load of corn. The corn is unloaded, and the truck proceeds after repairing tires.

One hour later. The sheriff appears and orders pickets off the road.

Picket spokesman: "Have you had breakfast, sheriff?"

Sheriff: "No."

Picket spokesman: "You better go and eat."

Sheriff: "All right" and proceeds to a restaurant to eat, and then hangs around to watch the pickets for awhile before returning home.

* * *

WITHEE, Wis.—Nine trucks lined up in a row. All loaded with meat. They have been stopped by pickets, seven in number. Truck drivers begin to argue. Pickets call for help. Soon there were about 400 or 500 farmers there. More trucks arrive. The sheriff comes. Deputies come. Pickets continue to arrive, until nearly a thousand were massed on the scene. $70,000 worth of meat finally decided not to go through. The trucks received a picket escort back to where they came from.

* * *

MERRILL, Wis.—Seven pickets on the side road. Milk dealer tries to come through. On seeing the pickets he dodges into a farm house. 'Phones for help. Sheriff is on the job. He arrives promptly on the scene with about 40 deputies piled into a big truck and a couple cars. Milk dealers with his three cans of milk is proudly escorted through the picket lines. He arrives safely at his destination.

* * *

MERRILL, Wis.—Picket flags down Sheriff Getchell of Lincoln county with a red lantern. The insulted official promptly arrests him. Picket fined $1 (one dollar) and allowed six months' time to find the dollar.

* * *

SHAWANO, Wis. — County snow plow, manned by deputies and three truck-loads of deputies acting as a convoy for a milk truck plowed timbers and spiked planks from the road so that a milk truck could get through the picket lines. The pickets waited until the snow plow and the convoy trucks of deputies had gotten through the lines, and then threw a spiked plank in front of the milk truck. The truck stopped, and was overturned by pickets before the surprised deputies could get off their trucks and interfere. Truck was righted, and then escorted home empty by the snow plow and the deputies.

* * *

GREENWOOD, Wis.—A cheese maker and a farmer were talking. Said the farmer, "If I bring you 800 pounds of milk tomorrow, will you make it into cheese to give to the farmers around here?

Said the cheese maker, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll sell you the factory, and you can suit yourself about risking letting the smoke come out of this factory chimney."

"I don't think I care to risk it," the farmer replies.

"We'll Fight Against Foreclosure"

A group of farm delegates gathered before the People's Auditorium at Chicago, where the Second National Farm Conference is now being held. Almost 700 delegates from over 40 states rode, hiked, hitched, and hit the freight in order to be at the Conference, called by the Farmers National Committee of Action, to hammer out a fighting program against foreclosures and monopoly prices.

Piatnitsky Shows Tactics of German C. P. Were Correct

By O. PIATNITSKY

EDITOR'S NOTE: Yesterday's Daily Worker contained the first part of O. Piatnitsky's answer to the following set of questions: "Why didn't the Communist Party of Germany call for an armed uprising against the Fascist dictatorship in January, 1933? Why didn't large-scale mass action follow the slogan for the General Strike? Were the tactics of the C. P. G. correct?

Comrade Piatnitsky quoted Lenin's characterization of a revolutionary situation, and went on to point out emphatically that such a situation did NOT exist in Germany last January. He quoted the analysis of the German situation made by the Presidium of the Communist International. Now read on:

* * *

II.

The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has thoroughly analyzed the question as to whether there was a revolutionary situation in Germany in the beginning of 1933, because here and there, without any attempt to analyze the situation, legends were spread that a revolutionary situation did exist in Germany which the Communist Party had "missed." These senseless statements have special significance for the Communist Party of Germany because in 1923 the Party really committed a gross mistake and did not utilize the revolutionary situation.

Some people now raise the question why a party which got almost six million votes, for which approximately five million workers voted in the most difficult moment, why such a party did not offer armed resistance even though there was no prospect of success.

The Communist Party of Germany did everything possible to mobilize the masses for the decisive defensive struggle against Fascism. Particularly when Hindenburg placed the power in Hitler's hands, the Communist Party of Germany advised the workers not only to repulse the attacks of the Fascists and to arm themselves at the expense of the Fascist bands—and this was entirely correct—but also called upon the workers to come out on a GENERAL STRIKE. Up to the 1st of March, during the entire month of February the members of the Communist Party of Germany, of the Red Front Fighters and the revolutionary workers waged a determined defensive struggle against the Fascist bands and armed themselves with weapons which they took from the Fascists. This defensive struggle is still proceeding in some parts.

At the same time, the Communist Party did everything in its power to organize political strikes in the various industrial centers. If the German proletariat had followed this call, then such a successful strike which would have drawn the unemployed into the struggle on a wide scale, could, under favorable circumstances have been transformed into an armed uprising. The Social-Democrats and the trade union bureaucrats succeeded in preventing this strike and that showed that the C. P. G. only had a minority of the working class behind it. In view of such a relation of forces between the C. P. G. and the S. P. G., it was impossible even to carry out a political strike, let alone an armed uprising.

It is clear that in a situation where the majority of the working class stood behind the Social-Democratic Party and the trade union bureaucracy, where almost the entire petty-bourgeoisie was hostile to the C.P.G., where the armed National Socialist Storm Detachment, the "Stahlhelm" (Steel Helmets) and the Reichswehr stood prepared to throw themselves into the struggle against the insurrectionists, an armed insurrection was fore-doomed to failure. Under such conditions a call to insurrection would have been disastrous for the C.P.G. and consequently also for the entire German proletariat. Many people who consider themselves to be "lefts," maintain that the C.P.G. should not have put off the armed uprising until it had made sure of its influence upon the majority of the working class, that it could have got this majority "during the struggle itself." That is a dangerous, irresponsible standpoint. It is true that the influence and the forces of the Party grow and become stronger during the struggle itself. But under what conditions? Only then when the Party has correctly estimated the relation of forces and chosen the correct moment during the revolutionary crisis in order to lead the working class into the decisive struggle.

The call for an armed uprising at the beginning of 1933 in Germany would have resulted in the proletarian vanguard, which would have thrown itself into the struggle without having the support of the masses, being defeated, would have resulted in the setback of the revolutionary movement for many years. Now, on the contrary, we see that the Communist Party has recuperated and is beginning to develop widespread work among the masses. That shows that the tactics of the Party were correct.

The C.P.G. could not and should not have called for action if it wanted to maintain its fighting force which the working class now needs. It will be still more urgently needed when the temporary depression will pass. When the workers will begin more and more to turn away from the Social-Democratic Party, when the petty-bourgeoisie in town and country will become convinced that the National Socialists have deceived them. Those who criticize the C.P.G. because it did not call for action on March 1st, 1933, and declared themselves to be "revolutionaries" to differentiate themselves from the "opportunists" in the leadership of the C.P.G., really bring grist to the Fascist mill.

(To Be Continued)

Mine Local Head Joins Unemployed Council in Penna.

Was Thrown Out by UMWA Leaders for Relief Program

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

CENTRAL CITY, Pa. — We held our regular Unemployed Council meeting, which for the first time was attended by the chairman and vice-chairman and many other miners from No. 8 mine (Lockry). They all pledged to join the Unemployed Council.

The president of the local, after he heard speeches of Mrs. Murphy and myself, came and asked for the floor which was given to him. He said: "Up to now I never was in your meeting. People said that was the N. M. U. meeting or Bolsheviks, but I see that you brothers are fighting right for relief, and we U. M. W. A. men, we are working only one or two days a week, and that is not enough to live on, as we get paid for nothing, dead work, water, etc. Since we joined we have been cut out of relief."

He said that last Thursday he with the vice-president attended a U. M. W. A. conference in Johnstown, where delegates came from many locals and he raised the question for this demand, and they were thrown by the officials of U. M. W. A. out of the conference. He told them that "we will find a union to fight for this demand," and both left and both asked for membership in the Unemployed Council.

He also said that they have 400 members and invited us to meet in their halls as it is cool in our hall. Tonight Mrs. Murphy is to speak in that local for the Unemployed Council and the election campaign, as she is running for coor director on a workers' ticket in Somerset County.

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

Blacklist at Montour 10 Mine Continues Despite Promise

Miners Believed That Code Would Do Away With the Blacklist System

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent.)

LIBRARY, Pa.—For the last six or seven months we miners were told that with the adoption of the code the blacklist system would come to an end. Many miners actually believed this bunk, but now more and more of them are learning.

Montour 10 was finally forced back to work; but all of the men did not get their jobs. Some who were red last June, after the adoption of the NRA, are still among the blacklisted. Those evicted are still evicted.

Since Montour 10 went back this time, they have put on the second shift. The company was hiring new men; and of course the blacklist was exposed immediately. One man, who has property here in town and has lived here for a long time, and who was blacklisted in the 1931 strike, went to get a job. Mr. Philips, the super, told him that he could not get a job. As an afterthought, Philips said, "Even if I did give you a job, the doctor will not pass you." (!) We all know that the doctor would pronounce a new-born babe an old man if Philips said so.

Monday morning a group of us were waiting for the pit boss at his office, when Super Philips walked out of the office. He looked us over and pointed out three men, two whites and one Negro, and told them, "there are no jobs for you!" One of these three had a promise of a job from the pit boss, but some stoolpigeon must have seen him in the crowd and pointed him out to Philips.

Here at Mine 10 there are actually hundreds of cases of blacklist in various forms. The company bosses get their orders from Philips and one man gets laid off for "not doing enough work"; another man is too old! Others load too much dirt; others do not post their places properly, etc.

We miners must prevent this! We can prevent this by organizing ourselves and taking over the leadership in Local 73 U. M. W. A., and striking against the blacklist in all its forms.

Workers Chip in to Help Blacklisted Miner Bury His Child

COVERDALE, Pa.—Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, a group of children built a bonfire out in a field to warm themselves, as the day was chilly. Among the children was Mildred Cavarr, 7 years old, child of Joe Cavarr, a blacklisted miner who lives in the Coverdale barracks. In the playing, her clothes caught fire. Her father on being told what happened, got Dr. Lake, who dressed her burns and sent her to a Pittsburgh hospital where she died around midnight the same day.

Burial a Problem

Since we live under the capitalist system and the father is blacklisted since 1931 and living on relief, the father could not defray the burial expenses. An inquiry divulged the fact that the Allegheny County pays only $15 to $20 for such expenses. On the other hand the cheapest an undertaker could furnish a casket and other burial necessities is $75 to $80.

Unemployed Help

The blacklisted unemployed immediately organized collecting committees and at the writing of this letter about $20 was collected. If sufficient funds are not collected now, we will have to keep on collecting. A group of women of the N. M. U. Auxiliary was especially active in collecting and helping. Also all the miners in mine 8, gave as much as they could, although they do not have a large pay. Also all of the local business men helped. There was one exception, John Hyman, ex-scale committeeman, preacher and contractor, who excused his not giving because of the recent strike.

The death of this child is the second in less than 2 years. About a year and a half ago a boy of 17 died. Joe Cavarr, the father, who has miners' asthma, had been evicted and blacklisted in the 1927 strike. He succeeded in getting a job, but was blacklisted in 1931. Although he worked for over 10 years, paid insurance to the company for years, and paid dues and burial fund to the U. M. W. A. for years, worked hard all his life, he now must depend on unemployed and part time employed friends to bury his child!

No Playgrounds

Although Mr. Taplin, owner of Pittsburgh terminal, made a spiel at the code hearings about what wonderful treatment "his" miners receive, he is too stingy to equip his patch with children's playgrounds, thus eliminating the dangers of the children going out in the fields to make their own, in many cases very dangerous, playgrounds.

The bosses don't support the Daily Worker. Its support comes from the working class. Have you done your share to help the "Daily?" Rush your contribution to the "Daily," 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. City.

Extra Charges in New Pursglove Mine Agreement

Self-Appointed Scale Committe Signs Pact

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

PURSGLOVE, W. Va. — Our local leaders have held back four months of check-off dues from the U. M. W. A. district 31, amounting to $1,600 or more. Our local carried debts of $500 for some kind of expenditure about which many of the miners know nothing.

The district officials of the U. M. W. A., knowing that they could not get the dues from the local officials, came to an agreement to split on a fifty-fifty basis with the local officials the money from the check-off. In this way they will be able to keep the miners paying dues for more graft.

The miners in our local do not know for what purpose the money will be used that the local officials, together with their brother grafters of the district, held up. We still continue to pay dues to a bunch of U. M. W. A. fakers.

Our local has a membership of over 500 in the Puroglove Coal Co., Mine No. 2.

Extra Charges in New Pact

A new agreement has been signed by the U. M. W. A. fakers with a self-appointed scale committee without the rank and file representation of the miners. This agreement forces us to pay extra for electric light sockets, for each room 35c each, and $1 for water where there are only two or three outside pumps.

There are about 100 houses with families of miners who have to carry water about ¼ of a mile. The agreement also asks us to pay for the company doctor, Dr. Picket, $1.50 for married couples and $1 a month for a single person. Dr. Picket examines miners before they are hired. He makes them dance before him, young or old.

We pay company insurance, which is $2 a month. But when a miner is hurt in the mine he can get no kind of benefit. About three weeks ago a motorman, Frank Klem, was killed by a fall of a rock.

When the Pennsylvania miners were on strike we called a mass meeting and voted to strike. U. M. W. A. officials with the help of the N. R. A. and company officials called another mass meeting. Nick Alelo and Frank Miley, U. M. W. A. officials, invited general manager Joe Stewart and Supt. David Pursglove to that mass meeting and put the miners to a vote.

General manager Stewart told us that the company has a two year contract and that the mine has to work day and night to fill the orders. This is the scheme of the U. M. W. A. fakers. But now we miners are working one or two days a week in Scotts Run.

Since the Pennsylvania miners returned to work the miners here are doubled up in each place loading one or two a day, just enough to pay the U. M. W. A. dues. They do not care if we eat or not. So this is our 40 hours a week.

The N. R. A. and U. M. W. A. gave us this slave code.

I am sending a $1 donation to help the Daily Worker, our only fighting press.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

Lay Plans for Making Daily Worker Tag Days Victories

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Intensive preparations are being made here for the Daily Worker Tag Days which start on November 24th and will last for three days.

Tag Days have already been established by Sections 1, 2 and 11, and others will do so at once. Every effort will be made to establish a record for raising funds through the Tag Days to help save the Daily Worker.

Workers here are in the spirit for establishing these three days as Red Honor Days. The workers of Cleveland realize the tremendous importance of the "Daily" in their struggles, and the three tag days will be utilized for canvassing every section of the city, the homes of workers, shops and factories to raise money which will mean that our fighting paper can continue in existence. Workers will also station themselves with Tag Day boxes on the streets.

Stations by Section 1 have been established at the Ukranian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Ave.; Hungarian Workers' Home, 4309 Lorain Ave.; Finnish Workers' Home, 4523 Detroit Ave.; Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers' Home, 10515 Madison Ave. (rear).

Stations in Section 2: South Slavic Workers' Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., 3rd floor; Workers Center, 756 E. 105 St.; Lithuanian Workers' Hall, 920 E. 79th St.; Scandinavian Workers' Hall, 7010 Wade Park Ave.

Section 11: Workers Center, 3843 Woodland Ave., 3rd floor; Unemployed Workers' Hall, 3874 Payne Ave.; Milk station, E. 27th St. and Payne Ave.

* * *

New York Preparing

NEW YORK.—Plans are being carefully laid for making the National Daily Worker Tag Days the most successful ever held here. Starting with November 24th and until and including Nov. 26th, workers will be stationed at the subways, they will visit workers' homes, shops, offices for raising funds for the $40,000 Daily Worker fund. Stations for New York will be announced at a latter date.

* * *

A call is issued by the National Office of the Daily Worker to all Districts to send in at once their Tag Day Stations for publication in the Daily Worker. Send your lists of stations by airmail at once.

All preparations must be made throughout the country to make the three Daily Worker National Tag Days successful. All workers, all Party members, mass organizations, trade unions and cultural organizations are appealed to participate actively in these Tag Days. These three days are battle days on which all must fight for the continued existence of our "Daily," our mobilizer, organizer, and leader in our struggle for freedom from capitalist oppression.

* * *

Challenge by Unit 3

Unit 3, Section 11, Communist Party, Brooklyn, N. Y., has fulfilled its quota of $30, and has nearly succeeded in raising 50 per cent more. It challenges all other units in the Section to do as well or better. How about it, Units of Section 11?

Unit 29 Raises $41.75

Unit 29, Section 15, New York, raised $41.75 for the "Daily" at a lecture held by it last Sunday, with Allan Johnson speaking on "Recognition of the Soviet Union." This shows what can be done by other units to help our "Daily."

* * *

Total Wednesday	$ 257.06
Previously recorded	24,353.71
Total to date	$24,610.77

DIST. No. 1	
Finnish Wkrs. Fed., Worcester	20.00
Wkrs. Women's Cl., Keene	1.00
Total Nov. 15	21.00
Total to date	1227.98
DIST. No. 2	
S. Kastila	5.00
P. Canavan	.10
E. Knapp	1.55
L. Zucker	1.00
Marriage ceremony	3.19
M. W.	2.00
E. Franklin	1.03
S. M. Friend	.40
Col. by Gladwin	.25
Sadowitz	.15
Chiselko	.25
Chesterko	.10
Walinsky	.05
Stanuk	.10
Thier	.10
Chernicka	.10
Col. by Mins	
R. M.	1.00
E. Mins	1.00
Gallagher	.50
Brandon	.25
M. L.	.35
Oler	1.00
Col. by Rann	
Supesnik	1.00
Goldman	.25
Stern	.25
Kreis	.25
Perelberg	.25
Pecman	.25
Schults	.25
Goldsmith	.25
Mann	.50
Nora	.25
Natelli	.25
Rann	.50
Fisher	.25
Palumbo	.25
King	1.50
T. Kricson	.50
J. Sitora	.50
R. Graber	1.00
L. Elias	4.00
Z. Wandruff	4.00
G. Brown	2.00
Rel. Comm. Pol. Pris.	5.00
Cl-Grand Youth	3.80
Pol. Pkwy. Wkrs. Cl	1.15
Sh'psh'd Cult. Cl.	10.00
Wkrs. School	34.80
Spolnignis Br., ILD	
Spelaris	.25
Cootegray	.15
Confox	.10
Sec. 11, Un. 15	2.25
Sec. 15	.40
Sec. 15, Un. 1	3.30
Un. 2	2.04
Un. 8	4.05
Un. 15	1.00
Un. 32	2.00
Un. 35	21.00
Sec. 8	1.65
Sec. 5	13.25
Sec. 15, Un. 5	12.00
Sec. 1, Un. 4	5.00
Total Nov. 15	138.90
Tot. to date	11,445.43
D.W. Banquet-Dist. No. 2, Additions	
Sec. 2, Un. 9	1.50
Misc. Col.	53.94
Corrections	
Sec. 15, Un. 9—1.50 to read Sec. 13, Un. 9	
Sec. 15, Un. 17—2.50 to read Sec. 4, Un. 417	
DIST. No. 3	
H. Keen, Beth.	.50
J. Robins	5.00
I.D.&A. 48, Wilkes Barre	2.00
Total Nov. 15	7.50
Tot. to date	1814.38
DIST. No. 4	
Skulski, F. & W. Goodis	2.00
L. Rimkus	.65
Unemp. Br. 8, Rochester	2.00
Total Nov. 15	2.65
Total to date	141.78
DIST. No. 5	
Sec. 5, Glasport Un.	10.00
Puraglove Miner	1.00
RNMAS 91 Urasik	.25
Klimuk	.10
Lon	.10
Bladik	.10
Kovalchuk	.05
Prokopovich	.05
Savonlewski	.05
Total Nov. 15	12.00
Total to date	490.35
DIST. No. 6	
S. L. Boland, W. Unity	2.00
Total Nov. 15	2.04
Total to date	1431.58
DIST. No. 8	
C. P. Un., Gas City	1.00
Total to date	1946.79
Total Nov. 15	1.00
Receive?—Names Not Printed	
Un. 205	2.00
Un. 220	1.35
Sec. 2—H. Mack	.15
Un. 219—A. Gonzales	.35
Geo. Represas	1.80
F. Johns	.40
Un. 204-Vilkas	2.75
Zolinas	3.00
Kent	1.05
Starkus	6.00
Kaspan	2.25
Osterman	1.20
Un. 209	
Miller	4.30
Butkiel	1.00
Rudaitis	5.00
DIST. No. 13	
Nov. 7 Col. L.A.	50.00
B.Hamilton, S.F.	1.00
A.Wilhels, Fresno	3.72
Total Nov. 15	84.72
Total to date	890.04
DIST. No. 14	
Campeer, Little Falls	1.00
Total Nov. 15	1.00
Total to date	434.33
DIST. No. 15	
C. P. Stamford	3.00
Total Nov. 15	3.00
Total to date	173.08
DIST. No. 17	
Alling, Atlanta	.50
Total Nov. 15	.50
Total to date	43.15
I. W. O.	
Sch. 6, Bronx	5.00
Silberstein	1.00
Sch. No. 8	.85
Total Nov. 15	6.85
Total to date	2349.27
Lists—I. W. O.	
Col. by Goldman	
Libsohn	.25
Sidney	.25
Goldman	.25
Isidora	.25
Col. by Schneider 6 names	1.20
Col. by Atkin 5 names	1.15
Col. by Zalkin Burday	.50
Col. by Kalman	.35
Col. by Goldberg 3 names	.84
Col. by Tulmon 10 names	2.50
Col. by Newmark 3 names	.84
Col. by Tulmon	
Cohn	.25
Tulmon	.50
Tabachnikow	.25
Warsch	.25
Col. by Sharber	1.00
Col. by Milovsk,	
Katson	.25
Trachtenberg	.25
Liga	.25
Lieberman	
Cohan	.50
H. S.	.25
A. Sacks	.25
Alperin	.25
Starum	.50
Kess	.10
Any	.15
Col. by Willim 11 names	1.50
8 names	1.45
Col. by Yelin 4 names	.50
Col. by Wartofsky 9 names	.90
List 153631	
Litera	.50
Members Br. 47	2.00
Col. by Frankel 8 names	.75
Col. by Malins	.50
Smith	.50
Shenberg	.50
List 80181	
Slovak Br., Kenosha	5.00
Sturman	1.00
Gurnean	.25
Chukan	
Kulich	.25
Col. by Jacobs	
Nolena	.40
Goldman	.25
Sherman	.50
Rothstein	.25
Kremer	.25
Jacobs	.50
Feldman	.25
Driver	.25
Markowitz	.25
Morowitz	.25
P. Jacobs	.25
Col. by Kurasiek 4 names	.70
List 6375	
Jacobs	.40
Guskin	.25
Raiter	.40
Col. by Yellen	
Col. by Hmerrow 8 names	2.50
10 names	1.55
Col. by Ovaroff	.35
Col. by Hoffman 9 names	3.25
Col. by Kligs 2 names	.25
List 45692	
13 names	3.40
Col. by Hoffman	1.70
Col. by Melamud 9 names	2.00
Col. by Rajenica 10 names	1.82
Col. by Cisear 8 names	.84
10 names	1.20
Col. by Erickson	1.60
Olsen	.50
Basanes	.50
Julian	.75
Ponceita	.10
Hermanson	.40
Battistesan	.25
Miller	.75
Johnson	.50
Knudson	.25

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

There are such a lot of good letters here! So today will be a red letter day. Here is a nice letter of appreciation:

Indian Lake, N. J.

Dear Editor:

Your fourth page of the Daily Worker is of special interest to me with its column on keeping youngsters occupied, the patterns, Dr. Luttinger's advice, the occasional excellent recipes, etc. Of course I also read the news items,—one cannot afford not to know of the Communist activities all over the world.

My children (girl of 9 and boy of 3) certainly enjoyed making the paper toys described in the "family corner."

You ask what we think should be in this corner. Why not devote a little space to ads by and for worker readers? Ads for exchanging household articles, toys, etc., or selling of same; also many of us have clothing, household goods, children's toys, etc., stored in our attics or cellars that we could give to those in need. . . .

Comradely yours,
Pauline B.

* * *

A "swap column" of the sort described has been suggested some time ago, and we then answered that it would involve more correspondence than we could handle. However, the following letter gives an address, which means the writer of it will herself make a selection from among the letters she will receive in answer, and this method is practicable:

"Editor Daily Worker:

"Will you please publish this? I have some new and some worn dresses size 16 and also a coat and jacket. Will give only to girls who need them. Please write to Box 9, 432 E. 13th St., New York City.

"Worker."

We hope the lucky girl or girls will "wear the above article in good health." Comrade Sosia B. sends three cheers for Comrade Bertam Enos, because he is "100 per cent class conscious and 100 per cent married, too," and is not ashamed to profess interest in the home.

The letter concludes—"Also, let us not neglect our homes. That is, most of us don't. But it is with some apologetic hesitancy that we venture the discussion of meals and clothes for our children. It is necessary, in order to make ends meet.

"And a few minutes of talk and planning will save hours of labor which can, in turn, be utilized for mass enlightenment and class clashes."

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Total to date	$39.22

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Patterns 1567 and 1564 are available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Pattern 1567, size 16 takes 2½ yards 39-inch fabric. Pattern 1564 takes 1⅞ yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Each of these models is 15 cents (30 cents for both). Send coins or stamps (coins preferred). Please write very plainly your **NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER and SIZE** of each pattern ordered.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

With Our Young Readers

The Adventures of Grischa and Mischa, Two Soviet Pioneers

"Hello, Grischa, When did you get into Moscow?"

"Only today, Mischa. Why?"

"I was expecting you. Our Pioneer paper told us all about your troop capturing the Kulak plotters, and how you were rewarded for being the best shock brigader in your troop by a trip to Moscow."

"You bet. But there's so much to see I don't know where to start."

"Tell you what. Let's go to the Children's Town in the Gorki Park of Rest and Culture. And in the evening we'll go parachute jumping in the Park."

"Sure. But what will I see in the Children's Town?"

"See? You'll see plenty. But you'll do more. Come on."

"All right. But tell me. What will we do?"

"Gee, Grischa! No wonder you caught the Kulaks. Never satisfied. Always asking questions and poking your nose around."

"Well, how else can I be 'Always Ready'?"

"Pest! Then get ready now for plenty of fun. How will this be? First I'll teach you how to run the special trolley that goes through the town. Then . . . ."

"Wait a minute. What do you mean, 'special trolley'? And besides how can you teach me when you can't run a trolley yourself?"

"Who said I can't? It's built specially for us. Three cars joined together. The workers in the railroad union gave the material free and worked voluntarily on their rest days till they built it. Anybody can be the engineer and anybody the conductor. Come on, you'll see if I'm telling the truth. Then after that we'll go to the machine shop. I made an auto there, you know."

"You!"

"Yes, me. What's the matter? You're forgetting this is a socialist society. We get the materials, the tools and the electric batteries and motor. We have a special instructor. He'll show you how to make one, too. All right?"

(Do you think Grischa liked the idea? Would you? Find out next Saturday.)

* * *

A Letter to the Scottsboro Boys

Nov. 14, 1933

Dear Comrade Scottsboro Boys:

We boys and girls of Tilden Ave. know that you are innocent and we want to help in the fight to free you. So we have organized a Young Scottsboro Troop. We are planning to produce a Scottsboro play to be given in the clubs and churches of our vicinity as part of our plans to tell our fathers, mothers, friends and playmates the truth about you. We are against the frame-up charge that put you in jail and shall do all we can to help free you. Hoping to see you free on Nov. 27, we are the

Scottsboro Troop,
Tilden Ave., New York

This is a letter we got from the girls and boys of Tilden Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. We would like to know what the boys and girls of other neighborhoods, clubs, and troops are doing to help free the Scottsboro boys. Write and tell us, we would be glad to print it in the Young Readers' Column.

* * *

Best answers will be printed in next Pioneer Corner.

1—What is the motto of the Young Pioneers of America, and what does it mean?

2—How can a working-class boy or girl best spread the truth about Thanksgiving in the schools?

3—What does Jim Crowism mean?

New York Pioneers on Their "Trip to Crosby" to Save the Daily Worker

Since November 10 we've taken an airoplane and seen the following progress on the road to Crosby:

Clara Zetkin Troop (44-J IWO) on horseback to Chicago	$7.82
Red Brigade on horseback to Chicago	7.50
Red Star (8-J IWO) on horseback to Chicago	7.85
Fred Bell Troop (Women's Council rollerskates to Cleveland	4.12
Clara Zetkin Troop, Brooklyn, rollerskates to Cleveland	3.26
Coop Troop (10-J IWO) rollerskates to Cleveland	3.00
Red Cavalry (2-J IWO) still walking to Pittsburgh	2.30
Shock Troop (33-J IWO) still walking to Pittsburgh	2.00
13th St. Troop (Block Committee) still walking to Pittsburgh	1.98
Scottsboro Boys (8-J IWO) still walking to Pittsburgh	1.30
Previous total	$32.76
This week	31.17
Total	$63.93

All other Pioneer Troops—come on and get on the map to Crosby this coming week.

PARTY LIFE

Worker Discusses Failures of Y. C. L. in Negro Work

Communist Party,
Comrades:

As a worker who have found my chance in the Party Life Collective, problems pertaining to the Young Communist League, also [illegible] failure, together with the Party, to co-operate in forming a Negro group in the Bronx.

About four years ago while working on Lenox Ave., I became interested in the Negroes and their life. I got very friendly with them and on Sundays I visited them bringing the Daily with copies of the Liberator, which I gave them, also books and magazines until I convinced them that the Communist Party was the only party fighting for them.

I started to hold meetings in their homes and then I asked the League to send a speaker to come to the meeting; but no one was sent. Then I asked the Party and they didn't help me either.

Finally notice came that the Bronx Section where my unit is located, had to organize a League of Struggle for Negro Rights branch. Then the League gave me more attention, but still the Party didn't help. The Party comrades flatly told me they would help me only if I brought the Negro comrades to their meetings. Soon the next meeting came around and the Negro comrades, who worked at night, came home from work early at 11 p.m., and we went to the Party meeting, arriving there when it was almost all over. We got no benefit from it at all.

Organized L.S.N.R. Branch

But with all these drawbacks, I finally organized an L.S.N.R. with 11 members and we held regular meetings. Then I had to leave the city to go to my folks in the country to help them. But before I left I instructed my League organizer to take my place and keep me informed and also to have the Negro comrades correspond with me concerning a Negro factory not far from where I lived, which I wanted them to help me organize. The Negroes in the factory lived worse than the coolies in China.

After I left, weeks and weeks passed. Months went by and I got no word from anybody. My mail went unanswered; finally I wrote a letter through a foreign language paper, and then several weeks later I got an answer informing me that the Y.C.L. removed my unit organizer for failing to co-operate with me and stated that my organization was getting along well.

Time went by, I had meanwhile prepared plenty of literature and newspapers and posters which I brought from the city. I was going to organize the factory as soon as I heard from the city, but they didn't write at all. So I wrote to a girl friend to visit one of the meetings to find out what was the matter. I also wrote to a sister of mine to go to the League and ask the organizer to correct the trouble.

Finds Party Careless

They answered me that my Negro groups had more than 30 members and still growing. A year passed, I returned to the city. First I went up to the Bronx Workers Center and asked in the Party office where the L.S.N.R. held their meetings. The Party organizer looked surprised and he told me he never heard of a Negro group to be organized. Then I asked the other Party comrades if they knew anybody connected with the L.S.N.R. But I got no satisfaction; so I finally located my unit, which had moved around like gypsies because they couldn't pay the rent. (But they had plenty of money for house parties and shows.) My unit is Bronx. 3. They couldn't help me either because there were new comrades and a new organizer, but I recognized an old time comrade's name was Comrade Reback, to whom I told my story. He introduced me to a fellow connected with the editing of the Young Worker, who promised to print this story in the Young Worker and I gave him a letter proving my statements. He never printed it and I never got my letter back.

Two years later I meet a League comrade who had helped me organize the Negroes, who told me that the Party disbanded the L.S.N.R. and took all the comrades into the Party. How the Party disbaned the L.S.N.R. and took all the comrades into the Party. How could the Party take in the L.S.N.R. when they said they did not know about it?

Meeting Starts Two Hours Late

I am not writing for fun but for a lesson to the leaders of the League and Party to cooperate with each comrade even if he criticized the whole system. What right has a League organizer to call comrades pessimists and other names?

After all these years, I wanted to rejoin the League this year. I expected to find it much improved, so I went to the nearest headquarters to my home which was on Avenue C an 6th St. I asked some comrades where and when the meeting took place. It took them over an hour to find out and finally one comrade thought there is an unit meeting on Sheriff St. near Delancey St. The Party comrades didn't know the meeting places of any Young Communist League units.

So I went to Sheriff St. to attend a unit meeting. I went at 8 o'clock. The meeting started 10 p. m. just like five years ago and after two hours arguing until 12 o'clock the comrades, who didn't realize that maybe some one might have to go to work the next day, started an argument about Russia. I realize that they still have those same dry, rotten meetings with nothing accomplished and I left the meeting thinking I hadn't missed much when I didn't attend these meetings all these years.

It is with a bitter heart I finish this letter because maybe the Party won't let this letter be published, but I hope to read it this Saturday also the answer not with promises but action that will improve cooperation between the members of the League and the Party.

Comradely,
"An ex-League Member from Bronx Unit No. 3

* * *

Editorial comment: The charges made in the above letter are certainly very sharp. They express the resentment of a worker to the looseness and lack of continuity which has often characterized the work of the Party and Y. C. L. in the past. In the units of the Y.C.L. especially, unit functionaries have changed so frequently, fluctuation is so great, that in some cases the leading comrades of a unit do not know what happened a few months prior to their taking office and do not check up and control the carrying out of tasks previously begun.

While we feel that the comrade is justified in his complaints, we also feel that some of them are exaggerated. For example, it is not true that there has been no change in the Y.C.L. in the past years. Certainly, it is true that too many units ho'd dry uninteresting meetings, but is it not truee that the League is also engaged in various struggles, conducts better work at the shops, etc? One should not only one side of the picture.

We propose that the comrade who wrote the above letter, come up to either the National Office or District Office of the Y.C.L. and we can together with him investigate the charges he makes and take certain practical steps to change this situation. We feel also that this comrade should once more join the Y.C.L. and inside of its ranks work to build it into a mass organization.

We also ask that those comrades who know anything of the incidents referred to by this comrade, write to this column explaining exactly what happened during the period of a year in which this comrade was away from the city. Especially do we want to hear from the Negro workers who were members of the L.S.N.R. group.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

INFLUENCE OF GENERAL DISEASES ON THE EYES

(Continued)

Nervous Diseases—There is an intimate relationship between the nervous system and the organ of vision. For instance, apoplexy (a stroke) is often preceded by hemorrhages of the retina and if the eyes are examined, this symptom may act as a warning of the impending danger.

In **encephalitis lethargica** (sleeping sickness) we find among the first symptoms drooping of one or both eyelids, strabismus (cross-eyes), double vision. In hydrocephalus ("water on the brain") there is wasting of the optic nerve and cross-eyes. In Meningitis, especially in the tuberculous type, there is neuritis of the optic nerve and spasms of the eye muscles. In **general paresis** (insanity most often due to syphilis) we find irregularity of the pupils, loss of the light reflex (the so-called "Argyl Robertson pupil) loss of accommodation and restriction of the field of vision. In **Locomotor ataxia** the same visual symptoms are found as in general paresis. A **tumor of the brain** or an abcess can often be diagnosed by examining the eye-grounds and finding a swelling of the blood vessels ("chocked disc").

(To Be Continued)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vegetable Diet for an Infant

Comrade Bulhack—Your child has apparently thrived on his purely vegetarian diet. Why add milk? Of course, it is unusual to hear of an infant growing up without milk; but there are millions of Chinese and Japanese children who never tasted "cow juice." If you are not sure whether your baby is healthy and if you do not know a physician who will examine it free, you may bring it to our office, any day except Sunday.

* * *

Ringworm

H. K. Cleveland:—If you have already used the tincture of iodine and other lotions and salves, you ought to try ultra-violet light or X-ray or X-ray treatment.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

M. Broth	$ 2.00
Previous total	392.01
Total to date	$394.01

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

THE capitalist press in the United States has been reporting certain external of the Cuban revolution in great detail. Cable dispatches and photographs describe every shot fired, every [illegible] court-martialled.

Welcome [illegible] Terro

But you will not find a word about the significance of [illegible]. You would hardly expect that from the capitalist press.

Yet the insurrection of the Cuban masses has entered a new and extremely important phase.

To begin with, the majority of the proletariat is under the direct influence of the Communist Party. The red trade unions, which under Machado had only some 15,000 members, now have a membership estimated anywhere from 150,000 to 250,000.

Another important factor is the intensification of the antagonism among the various factions of the landowning and bourgeois classes. The contradictions among these factions have reached the point of bloody civil war. And the sanguinary battles which culminated last week in the capture of A. B. C. forces holding the Altares fortress were by no means the last of this internal conflict within the bourgeois landowning class.

The Grau San Martin government represents landowners. The students who support it are led by sons of landowners and merchants. And the A. B. C. opposition to the Grau San Martin government is based equally upon the bourgeoisie. The student leaders who support it are also the sons of landowners and merchants. In addition, the A. B. C. has the support of American imperialism, represented officially by Ambassador Sumner Welles, who has been directing A. B. C. activities.

Outside of these internal struggles within the bourgeois and landowning classes for control of the state apparatus, is the insurrection of the Cuban masses.

The struggle of the peasants is growing. There have been spontaneous armed uprisings. Land has been seized by peasant groups organized overnight.

* * *

THE Cuban upheavel is also marked by the struggle of the Negroes for liberation, especially in the province of Oriente. The white landlords are so terrified by the notion of free Negroes, that they have resorted to one of the basest methods of white chauvinism. They have raised the slogan: save our wives and daughters from Negro rape.

The white landlords are now urging the organization of a Cuban Ku Klux Klan. The Cuban press is full of it. But it refers to the Klan as the K. K. K. K. The only possible explanation for four K's instead of three is the broad expansive nature of the Latin American terratinientes —landowners—fostered by tropic heat and unearned increment.

Despite Grau San Martin's boast that the Cuban army is entirely under his control, the army continues to disintegrate. The barracks continue to be pens of slavery and brutality where privates are treated worse than dogs by their officers.

* * *

HENCE a phenomenon unknown under Machado. The soldiers are openly fraternising with the workers and peasants. A friend of mine, just returned from Havana, tells me that on the public squares and streets soldiers may be seen freely talking to workers. Machado did not like this, and prevented it. Grau San Martin doesn't like it a whit better, but he cannot prevent it.

A strange factor in the Cuban situation is the particular form which American intervention has taken. The United States is definitely intervening in the Cuban revolution. Its battleships are in Cuban waters; its ambassador is directing the A. B. C.

The Cuban masses and the militant workers of the United States oppose this "diplomatic" intervention of Washington and Wall Street. But the question remains, why is there no open military intervention, similar to previous forceful intervention in Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, Santo Domingo?

The answer lies in the difficulties which American imperialism is [illegible] experiencing at this time. Soon diplomatic representatives of Wall Street and Washington, headed by Secretary of State Hull, will be facing the diplomatic representatives of the semi-colonial countries south of the Rio Grande.

[illegible] the relations between American imperialism and the Latin American republics is rather less than happy. Washington has already announced that it will not discuss tariffs or other serious matters at Montevideo. American imperialism knows that some of the Latin American delegates will represent British interests. Both Japan and Great Britain are fighting American imperialism very severely and rather effectively for control of Latin American markets.

* * *

WALL STREET and Washington are therefore compelled to avoid the semblance of forcible intervention in Cuban affairs. Such intervention would arouse the intense hostility not only of the Cuban masses—who already hate and resist "diplomatic" intervention—but would infuriate, in addition other Latin American countries, particularly those which feel Wall Street's pressure most keenly—Mexico, Central America, and Colombia, which is now so thoroughly bankrupt that it cannot pay its debt to the U. S. bankers.

At this stage it may definitely be said that the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution has commenced in Cuba. But it has not been developed beyond its initial stages.

This places a grave responsibility upon the Cuban Communist Party which is now playing a role of first magnitude in the Cuban upheaval.

It places equally grave responsibilities upon the revolutionary workers of the United States, who must intensify their aid and support to the insurrection of the Cuban workers and peasants.

To facilitate this support, the American workers must take advantage of the contradictions within American imperialism. They must also take advantage of the differences between American imperialism and the imperialism of other powers.

They must struggle against the exploiters of this country who at the same time oppress them and their Cuban comrades.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

C. G. Hoffman	$1.00	Previous Total	391.37
Group of Class Conscious Social Workers	4.25	Total to Date	$396.62

First Showing in Film Series in N. Y. Today

NEW YORK.—The Film and Photo League and the New Masses present their first program of the series on "History of the Russian Film," at the New School for Social Research; 66 W. 12th St., today. The program will consist of two films, "Spring" and the "Man With the Movie Camera," and a lecture by Joseph Freeman, editor of the New Masses. There will be two showings at 7 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. The film "Spring" has never been shown in this country before and is a classic of the "Kino Eye" period. Workers of trade unions are offered special rates.

John Reed Club Lecture Series on Literature to Start Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The first symposium of a series will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the John Reed Club headquarters, 430 Sixth Ave. The subject is "Aesthetic Problems in Revolutionary Literature" and the speakers are Wallace Phelps, secretary of the Writers Group, Milton Howard, writer on economics and literature, and Nathan Adler, movie critic and short-story writer.

Workers Theatre Conference Begins in Chicago Today

CHICAGO.—A call to action has gone out to all workers' and farmers' theatre groups, dance and music groups, John Reed Clubs, etc.,—a call to send delegates to the Midwest Conference of the League of Workers' Theatres, to be held today and tomorrow at the Workers' School here. These dates have been set in order to make it possible for farmer delegates in Chicago for the National Farmers' Conference, to attend at least one day of the theatre conference also.

The Workers' Theatre Council, Chicago section of the League of Workers' Theatres, has accepted the offer of the national executive committee to hold the next National Workers' Festival in this city in April, 1934. The Midwest Conference marks the beginning of preparations for this national festival, which will unite many scattered forces and bring the struggle on the cultural front closer to the organized workers' movement. The agenda will include discussion of the following problems: "Broadening the Basis of Our Theatre," "Artistic Problems," "Repertory," "The New Theatre Magazine and International Theatre," "The Farmers' Movement and the Revolutionary Theatre," etc. Tomorrow a joint affair will be given by all Chicago theatre groups, with short plays and musical numbers by various language organizations.

Groups co-operating with the Workers' Theatre Council include the Blue Blouses, Chicago Workers' Theatre and Workers' Laboratory Theatre, Artef, Ukrainian Dramatic Society, Pioneer Marionette Group, Nature Friends, Midwest Lithuanian Youth Committee, I.W.O. Engels Group, Troika Experimental Theatre, Dram Section of the West Side Jewish Workers' Club, and Workers' Laboratory Theatre School.

Freiheit Chorus to Sing Oratorio by Own Conductor

NEW YORK.—"Geviter" (Storm), an oratorio by Jacob Schaefer, will be the feature of a concert to be given at the auditorium of the College of the City of New York, Lexington Ave. and 23rd St., on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 8:15 P.M., by the Freiheit Gesangs Farein, leading Workers' Chorus and winner of the 1933 American Workers' Music Olympiad Award.

Based on an anthology of Jewish proletarian poetry compiled by I. Greenspan, "Geviter" covers a period of 30 years of revolutionary struggle in the United States. The oratorio, scored for chorus and symphony orchestra is in three movements. The first movement marks the birth of Socialist activities in American life. The early struggles of the labor movement . . . the emergence of the Socialist Party, the I.W.W. and other working class organizations, along with their shortcomings due to confusion, petty bourgeois tendencies, etc., are given musical expression. The second movement is a satirical, annihilating thrust at the Jewish pseudo-intellectuals and their false ideological mouthings of "Art for Art's Sake." The last movement deals with the seizure of power by the Russian workers, the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and its effect upon the American scene . . . the new phases of the class struggle and the correct political line under the guidance of the Communist Party and the Communist International . . . hunger marches . . . mass demonstrations . . . picket lines, are depicted.

Jacob Schaefer, composer of "Geviter," is a member of the Composers' Collective of the Pierre Degeyter Club. Last fall he represented both the club and the Workers' Music League at the International Congress of Proletarian Musicians held in Moscow. "October" an earlier oratorio, as well as other works by Jacob Schaefer, have been published and performed in the Soviet Union.

The first half of the program will be devoted to a group of songs for chorus among which are a number of new Soviet Songs. David Sapiro will be at the piano for those songs which are not unaccompanied. The symphony orchestra and the Freiheit Gesang Verein will be conducted by Schaefer.

—G. C.

Symposium on Prospects for American Theatre Sunday

NEW YORK.—The Theatre Club, a newly formed section of the Workers Laboratory Theatre, will hold the first of a series of symposiums, lectures, forums, recitals, etc., this Sunday, at 42 E. 12th St., 8:30 P.M.

This symposium, "The Prospects for the American Theatre," is based on the questionaire in the November issue of the "New Theatre" magazine, published by the League of Workers Theatres of U.S.A. A copy of this questionnaire was sent to some of the foremost figures in the American theatre world today, including Sidney Howard, Anita Block, Barrett H. Clark, Paul Peters, Michael Gold, Virgil Geddes and many others. Several of the above mentioned will be present Sunday night to give their views on the questions.

IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY

Short Stories from the Experiences of a Home Relief Bureau Investigator as told to HELEN KAY

"Kindly Reserve a Suite in the Jail..."

HE yelled like a madman.

The piercing shriek rang through the business-like office. The typewriters stopped clicking. The file girls looked up. There was stunned silence.

He yelled again. The supervisor came to action. He rushed over. "Get out of here," he boomed.

The young man had burning black eyes. For all of his poverty he was neatly dressed and carefully combed. I had seen him at the Home Relief Bureau several times before. Each time he had been turned away. He had gotten into the inner "sanctorum sanctorum" today by pushing his way past the door keeper. "I'll stay right here," he said.

"I'll call the police," threatened the supervisor.

"I wish you would," the young man answered calmly, "and I will also greatly appreciate it if you can make accommodations in jail, not only for myself but also for my wife and four children."

The super said no more. He lifted the receiver and purred into the mouthpiece, "Kindly send an officer over to our bureau immediately. There's a red here, trying to create a riot. He's a little off his mind. Some brain treatment might do him good. Brain treatment, understand? Send a cop who can treat his head."

The young man jumped. "How dare you? I'm off my mind? You can certainly drive one crazy, but I'm not crazy yet."

The supervisor again yelled: "Get out!" The office staff listened with stunned amazement.

* * *

MY wife had to discontinue nursing the little one, because she didn't have a drop of milk for the last three days. My four children are crying for bread and one is ill in bed. They are all barefooted. The electricity has been shut off for the last two weeks and the landlord threatens to put me out on the street. You're supposed to help in an emergency, aren't you?"

The supervisor's answer was to call the doormen. They struggle with the applicant for relief.

"I've been here peacefully at least ten times, and you've done nothing for me. What else do you expect me to do?" he yelled as he was hustled from desk to desk by the doormen.

An officer swinging his billie pushed his way through and took the struggling man by the collar, and pushed him out of the office.

The supervisor followed him outside. He was calm now, safe with "By the way," he asked, "how old were you when you came here from Italy?"

"I didn't come from Italy," the man shouted. "I was born right here, and so was my wife.—And I fought for this country, too, if you please."

* * *

A CROWD of people collected on the street. Their sympathy was with the worker who was being driven out. Several voices from the crowd shouted: "Why do you arrest him. Let him go. Let him go."

The supervisor looked around. He saw the enraged crowd and walked up to the arrested man. He smiled very sweetly. Put his hand on the young man's shoulder, and said: "I can have you arrested, but we so want to be nice to you people. I'll let you go and may even have an investigator over to your house today. See, we are trying to do our best. We are kind."

The man gazed at the head supervisor with hatred. In mocking tones, he said: "I realize you are kind, very kind."

Elizabeth Patterson

[illegible] Kummer's comedy, now playing at the Plymouth Theatre.

Help Pioneers With Woodworking Circles

Carpenters, or any other workers, can you contribute hammers, saws, planes, chisels, any kind or shape of woodworking tools, for classes which the Young Pioneers of America are starting?

Please send or bring tools to the Young Pioneers of America, Room 509, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

Stage and Screen

"Laughter Thru Tears" Remains Second Week At Acme

"Laughter Through Tears," the Soviet Yiddish comedy, will remain for a second week at the Acme Theatre. The film has been breaking all records of the 14th St. playhouse. The picture was screened from the novels of the famous Yiddish humorist, Sholom Aleichem.

"Roberta" Opens Tonight At The Amsterdam Theatre

Max Gordon will present his new production, "Roberta," a musical comedy by Jerome Kern and Otto Harbacht, at the Amsterdam Theatre this evening. The comedy was adapted from "Gowns By Roberta," the novel by Alice Duer Miller. Lyda Roberti, the Polish comedienne who appeared in "You Said It," Bob Hope, Fay Templeton and Tamara play the leading roles.

Fritz Blocki is making the adaptation of "Yoshe Kalb," which will be presented in English on Broadway by Daniel Frohman. Erin O'Brien-Moore and Horace Braham have leading roles in the play.

"Growing Pains," a comedy by Aurania Rouverol, will open on Thursday, Nov. 23, at the Ambassador Theatre instead of the following night as originally announced. Patricia Morrison, Murry Rhyness, Loraine Hays and Claire McQuillen are new additions to the cast.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Half Hour For Men—J. C. Nugent
7:30—Circus Days—Sketch
7:45—Gypsy Carnival
8:00—Economics in the New Deal—Lovering Tyson; Economic Background of the New Deal—Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director, New School for Social Research
8:30—Antobal Orch.
9:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Goodman Orch.; Demarco Sisters, Songs; Robert Chanzon, Tenor; Leaders Trio
9:30—Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, Songs; Heinzman Orch.
10:00—Lulle Orch.; Man About Town Trio; Lew White, Organ
11:00—One Man's Family — Sketch, With Anthony Smythe
11:30—Hollywood on the Air
12:00—Wilson Orch.; Doris Quartet; Mary Wood, Soprano; Tommy Harris, Songs; Cynthia, Blues Singer; Ryan and Robjolo, Comedy; Senator Fishface, Comedian

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Golf—Bill Brown
7:30—Everett McCorey, Baritone
7:45—Inspirational Talk
8:00—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Jeanette Scheerer, Clarinet
8:05—Robert McGimsey, Whistler
8:15—Hunting — George C. Warren Jr., Game Commissioner of New Jersey
8:30—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
9:45—The Lowland Singers
10:00—Helene Daniels, Songs
10:15—Kane and Kanner, Songs
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Weather Report
11:05—Orch.
11:30—Lane Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Radio Pioneers; Revelers Quartet; Jones and Hare, Songs; Vaughn De Leath, Songs; Joe White, Tenor; Breen and De Rose, and Others
8:00—Madriguera Orch.; Ray Perkins, Comedian; Shirley Howard, Songs
8:30—Caro Lamoureux, Soprano; Ludovic Hunt, Tenor; Concert Orch.
9:00—From South America: Greetings to Radio City From Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and Uruguay
10:00—Chicago Symphony Orch.; Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Austrian Minister to the U. S., Speaker
11:00—Barn Dance
12:00—Same as WEAF

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—Jeannie Lang, Songs; Paul Small, Tenor; Denny Orch.
7:30—Jane Froman and Charles Carlile, Songs; Berrens Orch.
8:00—Elmer Everett Test—Sketch
8:15—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo
8:30—George Jessel, Comedian; Vera Van, Songs; Eton Boys Quartet; Rich Orch.
9:00—Elder Michaux' Congregation
9:30—Band Concert; Edward D'Anna, Conductor
10:00—Rebroadcast From Byrd Expedition En Route to Antarctic Music From New York
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Jones Orch.
11:15—To Be Announced
11:30—Grey Orch.
12:00—Lyman Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Florita Orch.
1:00 Hopkins Orch.

FURNITURE WORKER, published by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, 812 Broadway, New York City. November. Five cents.

* * *

By ROBERT KENT

The November "Furniture Worker," increased to 16 pages, marks a considerable advance, especially in subject matter, over previous issues.

The news and articles are written more concisely, cover more territory, and pulsate with the class struggle.

An excellent job is done in exposing the Code proposed for the furniture industry by the bosses, by representatives of reactionary furniture workers' unions. In simple but stirring words, the slave conditions in this Code are brought to light. The so-called "reforms" asked by Louis Waldman, attorney, representing the upholstery, carpet and linoleum Mechanics' International A. F. of L. union, reveal their relationship to the conditions laid down by the furniture bosses when contrasted with the demands made by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union at the hearing and by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, A. F. of L. on the Code in Washington.

Precided by a brief and clear analysis, the three Codes, that of the bosses, the labor misleaders and that of the militant union, following each other, tell their own story. Every bit of it is absorbing reading.

News from Cities

The November "Furniture Worker" avoids the mistake made by a number of our trade union publications in New York City, namely of publishing little or no news of the workers' struggles in other cities. "Towards a Mass Union" gives such news in condensed and living manner from cities in the Mid-West, New England and from the South. The caption is especially significant as the Furniture Workers Industrial Union is making strides towards becoming a nation-wide organization. A national convention will be held by this union for the first time in January, 1934. It has already rooted itself in a number of cities outside of New York through active struggles and in gaining strike victories. It has headquarters as far west as Los Angeles, Cal., Seattle, Wash., in the mid-Western cities, the centers for the furniture industry, in New England and in Montreal, Canada.

Explains Union

In addition to increased news of strikes and struggles by furniture workers in various cities, the November issue has added a feature, explaining the difference between the industrial form of unionization and craft unionization. This is a feature every trade publication ought to adopt. It gives older members information so they can explain to their fellow workers this important difference, and for new readers, this article, which is to be continued, supplies information that will make them see the shortcomings of their A. F. of L. unions and the added strength they can gain through industrial unions.

Another welcome addition is news of Sam Weinstein, furniture worker, serving a term in Sing Sing, after he was framed for leading a strike of furniture workers in Brooklyn.

A letter from a furniture worker in the Soviet Union contrasts the conditions of these workers under Socialism with those under American capitalism. It is a telling indictment of the slavery capitalism imposed on the workers.

Some Limitations

There is still room for improvement in the "Furniture Worker." For a sixteen page paper, workers' correspondence should be more plentiful. There are still too many typographical errors that can be avoided by more careful proof-reading. The make-up, showing improvement over past issues, is still too monotonous by the indiscriminate use of two column captions and stories. A box here and there, a two column story centered between two single-column heads, wider use of drawings of pictures, will help tremendously to improve its appearance.

Also the November issue contains practically no article that brings forward the Communist Party. It is not enough to make workers class-conscious on the economic battlefield. They should be educated to know which Party is their friend and which their enemies.

The promising factor about the "Furniture Worker" is its steady improvement. Already it is a publication very well worth subscribing to and reading, not only for furniture workers, but for others as well. Improved still further, it can become truly an outstanding publication of its kind in the country. More power to it!

WHAT'S ON

NOTE: THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF 25c FOR 2 LINES FOR AN INSERTION IN THE "WHAT'S ON" COLUMN. NOTICES MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY 11 A. M. OF THE PREVIOUS DAY.

* * *

Saturday

(Manhattan)

SECOND ANNUAL Dance held by Put Painters of N.T.W.I.U. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Good Band. Subscription 35c.

CONCERT and Dance at 136 University Place, 2nd floor. Rosenthals Dance Orchestra. Refreshments. Adm. 25c. Auspices, Unit 9 Sec. 1.

BALOON DANCE and Entertainment at the Cli Grand Youth Club, 320 Grand St. Music by well known jazz band. Adm. 25c.

ORIENTAL Nights at the Turkish Workers Educational Club, 402 W. 40th St. Program of Oriental Dances. Turkish music and excellent Turkish cooping. Adm. 10c.

HOUSEWARMING PARTY at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. Music and Dancing. Max Bedacht speaker. Admission 15c.

NATIONAL Student League String Quartet. Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikowsky, at 114 W. 14th St. at 3:30 p.m. Adm. 20c.

HINDOO from Bombay, India, first time in New York. Also 4 Hawaiian guitar players, dancing till 2 a.m. at 1558 Madison Ave., near 104th St. Meerut Br. I.L.D. Adm. 25c.

CHOW MEIN and Housewarming Party, musical program. Dancing. Steve Kalovik Br. I.L.D., 15 E. 3rd St. Adm. 10c.

WEEKLY Dance and Entertainment. Negro Jazz Band. Dance contest given by American Youth Federation, 26 St. Marks Place. Adm. 25c.

GERMAN Br. Civil Rights I.L.D. will hold Solidarity Affair together with the New York Mandolin Orchester at the Labor Temple 243 E. 84th St. Dance. Adm. 35c.

DANCE and Entertainment at Pen and Hammer, 114 W. 21st St. Hot jazz band and cold refreshments. Adm. 25c.

DR. ROBERT G. JACKSON of Toronto, leading health authority will speak at the Youth House, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. at 3:30 p.m. on "Exercise in Relation to Health."

FREIHEIT Gesang Farein Eleventh Annual Concert at City College, 23rd St. and Lexington Ave., at 8:30 p.m. 250 singers presenting oratorio "Geviter" (Storm), music by Jacob Schaefer, assisted by Symphony Orchestra.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at Lafayette Hall, 165 W. 131st St. Adm. at door 20c.

W.I.R. Band rehearsal changed to Sunday at 4 p.m. at 29 St. Marks Place. Full turnout. Concert after rehearsal at Arlington Hall.

CLARTE, French Workers Club, 304 W. 58th St., House Party, 8:30 p.m. Coatroom 10 cents.

(Bronx)

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance by Nat Turner Br. I.L.D., 466 E. 149th St. Adm. 10c.

CONCERT and Dance at the Bronx Workers Center, 1187 So. Boulevard. Excellent program.

DANCE at Circolo di Cultura, 559 Crescent Ave. Jazz Band. Adm. Gents 35c, Ladies 20c.

CONCERT and Dance given by Arvanca Guard Cultural Group, 936 E. 180th St.

DANCING every Saturday evening at Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 2179-A White Plains Rd. Subscription 30c.

DANCE and Entertainment given by Edith Berkman Br. I. L. D. at Freiheit Singing Society, 1504 Southern Boulevard. Music by "Brown Revellers."

GALA Dance and Party given by Unit 9, 11, 12, Sec. 18 Y.C.L. at Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Live Jazz Band and what a program. Adm. 15c.

DANCE and Entertainment given by Westchester Youth Club at 1343 Westchester Ave. Good band. Adm. 25c.

DANCE Recital and Concert given by the Fordham Br. F.S.U. at Jack and Jill Kindergarten, 3180 Reohambeau Ave. (Jerome Ave. line, Mosholu Sta.), 8:30 p.m. Adm. 25c.

(Brooklyn)

CELEBRATION of the 16th Anniversary of the Soviet Union at Savoy Mansion, 9230 26th Ave. Auspices, Unit 10, 7 and Y.C.L. Good entertainment and dancing. Speaker, Sam Nessin.

CONCERT, Music and Song at Brighton Beach and Coney Island Shoe Center, 2709 Mermaid Ave., cor. 27th Street. Proceeds for the heroic shoe strikers.

GRAND Musical and Entertainment on Saturday and Sunday at Workers Center, 3109 19th Ave. Adm. free.

BANQUET and Concert given by the Williamsburg Workers Club, 43 Manhattan, Ave. Good program.

INAUGURATION Dance of the Young Communist League, Brooklyn Sect. 3, at the Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 25b Rodney Street. Admission 25c.

Sunday

(Manhattan)

HEBREW MEETING at West Side Workers Center, 218 W. 98th St., Exhibition of classical dancing, jigs, reels and hornpipes. Adm. 15c. Auspices, Irish Workers Club.

ANNUAL Concert and Dance at Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks Place given by the Polish Solidarity Workers Club, at 3 p.m. Polish Play, Folk Dance and W.I.R. Band.

LISTON M. OAK, editor of Soviet Russia Today, will lecture "Prison Conditions in the United States and Soviet Union at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St. Auspices, Downtown Sec. I.L.D.

THEATRE Club of the W.L.T. will hold a symposium, "Prospects for the American Theatre" at 42 E. 12th St. Adm. 15c. Members free.

GYMPOSIUM on "Aesthetic Problems in Revolutionary Literature" with Nathan Adler, Milton Howard, Wallace Phelps at the John Reed Club, 430 6th Ave. at 8 p.m.

DR. ROBERT G. JACKSON of Toronto, will speak on "Diet with Relation to Health" at Young America Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. at 8:30 p.m.

SOVIET Film "Cain and Artem" will be shown at Italian Workers Center, 253 E. 13th St. Two showings at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Adm. 10c.

DR. CHARLES KUNTZ, National Chairman of the Icor, will lecture on "Criminology in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A." at the National Students League, 114 W. 14th St., 8 p.m. Auspices, C.C.N.Y. chapter, Admission 15c.

TOM MOONEY Br. I.L.D. Open Forum on "Self Defense in Courts" at 109 E. 14th St. Room 303, at 3 p.m. Adm. free. Speaker, Joseph Tauber.

ESPERANTO classes in Harlem every Sunday for beginners at Harlem Prog. Youth Club, 144 Madison Ave. from 4 to 6 p.m. In the Bronx, at M. Friedman, 933 E. 181st St. from 5 to 8 p.m.

HOUSE PARTY by Y.C.L. Unit 5 Sec. 15 at 1845 Hoe Ave. Apt. 83, Bronx, at 6:30 p.m.

JACK KAINEN, from the John Reed Club, will lecture on "The Class Struggle in Culture" at Middle Bronx Workers Club, 3882 3rd Ave. Adm. free.

REGULAR Open Forum, Mt. Eden Workers Center, 398 E. 174th St., Bronx, at 3 p.m. on "Leipzig and Scottsboro—4 tale of two cities" by Sadie Van Veen.

CHARLES KRUMBEIN, Dist. Organ. of the Communist Party, will speak on "Five Year Crisis and the role of the Communist Party" at the Bronx Workers Club, 1618 Boston Rd. at 8:30 p.m.

DISCUSSION on Current Events at J. Louis Engdahl Workers Club, 3067 Hull Ave. Bronx, 8:30 p.m.

UNEMPLOYED Council of Bath Beach, entertainment, refreshments at 87 Bay 25th St. Adm. 10c.

HIKE of the Followers of Nature, to Douglas Park. Meet at Grand Central Station to take train to Long Island. Hike 2 miles. Fare 23c.

WELCOME party and dinner in honor of two comrades, John Russo and Jack Stock, recently released from Welfare Island at 197 Humboldt St., Brooklyn. Auspices, Italian Proletarian Club. Contrib. 10c.

Philadelphia

NATURE FRIENDS will hike on Sunday, Nov. 19 from Wayne to Gulph. Meet at 69th and Market Sts. at 8:30 a.m. Fare 25c. Leader, D. Brierton.

Newark

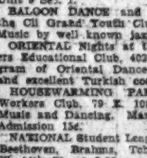
JACK LONDON CLUB will have a housewarming party on Saturday, Nov. 18 at their headquarters, 276 Court St.

Minersville, Pa.

MOVIE showing of Soviet film "The War Against the Cruiures" at Millers Hall on Tuesday, Nov. 21 at 7 p.m. Dance will follow. Adm. 25c.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF NEW SOVIET FILM



SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"

Yiddish Dialogue—English Titles

"The Moscow Art Theatre at [illegible] caught the essential spirit of Sholom Aleichem's [illegible] stations." — Daily Worker.

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
KATHARINE HEPBURN in
"LITTLE WOMEN"
Joan Bennett · Paul Lukas · Frances Dee
and an unusual "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m. — 55c to 8 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
Claudette Colbert and Ricardo Cortez
in "TORCH SINGER"
added feature: "DELUGE" with
PEGGY SHANNON & SIDNEY BLACKMER

TEN MINUTE ALIBI
A New Melodrama
"Is herewith recommended in the highest terms."—Sun.
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA., W. 47th St.
Evs., 8.40. Mats. Tues., Wed., Sat., 2.40

MUSIC

Philharmonic - Symphony
WALTER, Conductor.
AT CARNEGIE HALL
This Sunday Afternoon at 2:30
Piano Soloist: JOSEF LHEVINNE
BACH-WEINER, CHOPIN, BEETHOVEN
Thursday Eve. 8:45; Friday Aft., 2:30
Piano Soloist: CARL FRIEDBERG
BAX—BRAHMS—SCHUMANN
Saturday Eve. at 8:45 (Students')
Mozart, D'Indy, Strauss, Tchaikovsky
ARTHUR JUDSON Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

—THE THEATRE GUILD presents—
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thurs., 52d St., W. of B'way
Ev. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thurs., B'way & 40 St., Ev. 8.40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40

SCOTT NEARING
will lecture on
"THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS"
Saturday, Nov. 25th, 8 o'clock
at JEWISH CENTER
Ocean Parkway and Neptune Ave., Brooklyn
Tickets 25c
On sale at: Jewish Center — J. Rikk Drug Store, 20th St. and Mermaid Ave. — Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.
Get Yours At Once!
Supply Limited!

New Masses and Film-Photo League Present
"SPRING"
and
"The Man With The Movie Camera"
Inaugurating a Movie and Lecture Series on
History of the Soviet Film
Joseph Freeman, speaker
NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 West 12th Street
Saturday, Nov. 18, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
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JIM MARTIN

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FOUNDED 1924

Published daily, except Sunday, by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7956.
Cable Address: "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 324, National Press Building, 14th and G. Sts., Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates

By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, $8.00; 6 months, $4.00; 3 months $2.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1933

Anti-Lynch Conference

THE bloody orgy of lynching now raging throughout the country, the hideous lynching of George Armwood in Maryland, the legal murder of Euel Lee, the more than forty reported lynchings this year, the sinister preparations of Alabama lynch officials to hand the Scottsboro boys and their defendants over to a lynch mob on the eve of the new trials, all sharply emphasize the need for united, vigorous action of all elements opposed to lynching and the hideous oppression of the Negro masses.

It is to achieve this purpose that the Public Inquiry and Anti-Lynching Conference, which opens in Baltimore today, was called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, with the support of the International Labor Defense. The Public Inquiry will be presented with a mass of unanswerable evidence exposing the complicity of Gov. Ritchie and other Maryland officials in the lynching of Armwood. More, it will receive the reports of careful investigations of lynchings in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and other parts of the country. These investigations give irrefutable proof of the participation of State and County officials, governors, judges, sheriffs, etc., in organizing and carrying out the lynchings of Negro victims.

All of this factual material and concrete evidence will be placed before President Roosevelt, backed with the force and determination of white and Negro workers who demand the enactment and enforcement of the Bill of Civil Rights presented by the Scottsboro marchers and ignored by both Roosevelt and the U. S. Congress.

The unmasking of these officials strikes a smashing blow at the theory advanced by the ruling class, of which they are members, and the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other white and Negro reformists, that lynchings are spontaneous, are due to ignorance and are initiated by the white toilers.

The evidence will include facts on the economic background of the lynch terror, the brutal exploitation of Negro and white toilers, the swindling of Negro croppers and share croppers by the white landlords.

The Anti-Lynching Conference should give direction and leadership to this indignation. Every working-class organization, every worker, every honest intellectual, must be mobilized in a nation-wide struggle against lynching. The fight against lynching is at the same time a fight for the national liberation of the Negro People, for full democratic rights for Negroes all over the country, and for self-determination for the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt."

Support the Baltimore Public Inquiry and Anti-Lynching Conference!

Defend the Negro masses! Defend the innocent Scottsboro boys!

The Roosevelt Farm Program

THE historic Farm Conference which is now in session at the People's Auditorium, Chicago, faces the task of fighting the Roosevelt farm program, a program which is deliberately directed to protecting the profits and investments of the Wall Street monopolies at the expense of the impoverished and middle farmers and the city proletariat.

The Roosevelt farm program is a deliberate attempt to drive a wedge between the exploited wage workers of the cities and the ruined and impoverished small farmers in the countryside, to keep them from uniting in common struggle against exploitation.

In addition, Roosevelt's entire AAA farm program is a Wall Street program, a program to protect the Wall Street mortgage holders.

Roosevelt has set aside $2,000,000,000 ostensibly to assist the mortgage ridden farmers of their debt burdens. It is in this way that Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture describes the Roosevelt "re-financing" program.

In actuality, the $2,000,000,000 for "re-financing" will go not to the farmers, but to the mortgage holders, for whom Roosevelt has provided a plan whereby the Wall Street banks, insurance companies, etc., can protect themselves against loss by exchanging their uncollectable mortgages for guaranteed Government bonds.

As for the vast majority of ruined farmers, they are either ineligible for the Government loans, or else, the government loans merely postpone their bankruptcy, and add to their already intolerable debt burdens.

Roosevelt comes before the farmers with a program to "remedy" the capitalist curse of "overproduction" in the face of want and hunger. He proposes to subsidize the destruction of acreage, to send prices upward, and make the city consumers pay for the whole process by higher living costs and processing taxes.

This is the essence of his farm program—finance the destruction of agricultural production by levying an enormous sales tax on farm goods, to be paid for by the consuming masses in the city.

But this enormous sales tax, amounting to $500,000,000 a year, never reaches the tenant, small, ruined farmers, for whom Roosevelt claims it is intended.

On the contrary, they are driven off the land by the acreage reduction program! The crops upon which they depend for their livelihood are destroyed!

In Texas alone, officials have admitted, over 200,000 tenant farmers have already been driven off the land as a result of the Roosevelt acreage reductions.

And finally, the Roosevelt price-raising program not only still further curtails that market upon which the farmers depend for the sale of their products, but also catches them in the deadly scissors of rising prices for manufactured goods which they must buy.

The net result of the Roosevelt program is pauperization, ruin, and proletarianization for the vast masses of small farmers.

* * * *

WHAT is the way out for the ruined small farmers? How can they end the yoke of mortgage debts, heavy taxes, starvation prices and extortionate costs?

Only by forming a united fighting front with the agricultural laborers, and by winning the middle farmers as allies, only by forming a united front with the proletariat of the cities.

What class can lead the oppressed farmers in their fight against the Roosevelt Wall Street farm program, against the whole system of Wall Street robbery?

Only the proletariat, the most revolutionary class in modern society, led by the Communist Party, the Party of the proletarian revolution, united with the ruined farmers in mass struggles, can successfully lead the oppressed farmers out of the yoke of debt slavery.

The Chicago Farm Conference must cement this unity with the proletariat, under the leadership of the proletariat led by the Communist Party, for the abolition of the entire system of capitalist robbery and oppression.

Decreeing Starvation

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his speech to five hundred state and local officials, again sets forth his determination to break all promises made to the unemployed, and immediately to cut two million jobless off of the relief lists and put them on forced labor. Roosevelt, during his campaign, repeatedly promised to see that all unemployed received unemployed relief, and favored unemployment insurance.

Roosevelt promised at the beginning of the N.R.A. that the Public Works Program (a part of the N.R.A. program) would put six million jobless to work within a few months. Instead, mass lay-offs have increased. Industrial production has gone down, with seventeen million workers still unemployed. In order to cover this up, Roosevelt now claims that it does not make any difference how many have been put back to work. "The number has been estimated variously at from three and a half to five million," he says. "The actual figures make very little difference." In this curt and nonchalant manner does Roosevelt dismiss his broken promises.

Roosevelt's latest speech, which in essence is a declaration of further relief cuts, admits the failure of the Public Works Program of the N.R.A. This program set aside $3,300,000,000 which was supposed to go for "public works." Instead, the bulk of this money was put into war preparations, which employed only a few thousand workers.

Now, $400,000,000 of this same Public Works Fund, which has not benefited the unemployed, is used as a pretext to cut two million off the relief lists under cover of making a new promise that the fund, which it is clear is not aiding the unemployed, will supply jobs. It is clear, from the past broken promises and practices, that Roosevelt intends to rob the unemployed of even the miserable relief that they are now getting, giving only a few forced labor jobs. Roosevelt brazenly admits that no new funds are to be put into unemployment insurance or relief, declaring, "This $400,000,000 is not going to cost the Federal Government any more money, because we are taking it out of the large public works appropriation of $3,300,000,000."

* * * *

ROOSEVELT then sugar-coats the brazen relief cut with honeyed words about the "mental good" of the unemployed. Two million jobless workers, he says, are getting no relief because they were "too proud to ask for assistance."

Roosevelt thus dismisses with a wave of the hand the millions of unemployed, not on relief lists, hundreds of thousands of whom have faced police clubs and arrests, in demonstrations demanding relief. The millions of desperate and starving who are getting no relief, got no relief because the state, local and federal government, busy spending war funds, busy with graft, and refusing to tax the rich, denied them relief. The unemployed workers must fight against all attempts to cut them off of the relief lists.

Now Roosevelt is going to do the unemployed a big favor. Those two million unemployed workers who, through organization and struggle, have forced the authorities to put them on the relief rolls and give them a small allotment of relief, are going to be cut off the relief lists.

* * * *

THIS relief is bad for the unemployed, Roosevelt tells us. "Two million are today on what we might just as well call frankly the dole. When any man or woman goes on a dole, something happens to them mentally and the quicker they are taken off the dole the better it is for them for the rest of their lives." With unprecedented brazenness, Roosevelt takes two million off of the relief lists, takes even a shred of security against starvation away from them, puts the unemployed on forced labor, and says he does it for their "mental good."

The seventeen million unemployed workers demand above all, security against starvation, an assurance that they and their families will have food, clothing and lodging.

The unemployed workers must not allow Roosevelt's talk of their "mental good" to rob them of relief. Roosevelt, for campaign purposes, recognized before election the right of all unemployed to such security. Now the unemployed demand of Roosevelt adequate unemployment relief and the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Green on Recognition

MR. WILLIAM GREEN, who fought bitterly against recognition of the Soviet Union, now, when recognition appears about to be arranged, takes occasion to voice justification for his policy.

Speaking in the name of the fascist-minded officialdom of the A. F. of L., William Green replies to a statement made by Walter Duranty, New York Times correspondent, in which he declared that Green was 12 years behind the times.

This infuriated Mr. Green. In these 12 years, during which Green, Gompers, Woll, Morrison, and the other labor lieutenants were betraying the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and vituperating the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland has advanced tremendously. It has become a power that must be reckoned with even by the foremost imperialist country.

Above all, despite the official resolutions of the A. F. of L. paunch-bellied bureaucracy, local unions by the hundreds have voted for recognition of the workers' fatherland. Today, when hundreds of thousands of A. F. of L. members are suffering from unemployment and starvation, feeling the strikebreaking deeds of their own leaders through the N.R.A., their sympathy for the Soviet Union has grown by leaps and bounds.

* * * *

GREEN knows the growing profound sympathy among the A. F. of L. rank and file for the Soviet Union, where the workers rule and where Socialism is being constructed. He also knows that it was the deep crisis of American capitalism that forced steps towards recognition, because during this very crisis the U.S.S.R. had strengthened itself tremendously.

Now in his furious hatred of the successful proletarian revolution, enraged at the futility of his past deeds among his own rank and file, he vents his venomous bitterness against Communism and in defense of capitalist hunger institutions.

* * * *

"FOR more than 12 years," he declares, "the American Federation of Labor (he means, of course, the well-paid, strikebreaking bureaucracy) has served as a line of national defense against the assaults of Communism. That line of defense has never yet been breached; it stands as an impregnable bulwark both in opposition to Communism and in defense of our nation's free institutions and democracy and of freedom."

In this report, every worker can read what Green considers the basic role of the A. F. of L. officialdom, namely, to act as the bulwark for capitalism against the hungry millions, against the workers on strike for higher pay, against the revolutionary workingclass seeking to end capitalism and all its rotten institutions of hunger, forced labor, war, fascism and the degradation of the workingclass. It is a justification of support for all the war moves against the Soviet Union.

Soviet Gold Bonds Very Popular As USSR Forges Ahead

Chase National Bank Agrees to Handle Bond Purchases

NEW YORK.—It is causing a good deal of comment in financial circles here while most bonds, including the bonds of the United States Government, are falling in price, the Soviet Government 7 per cent Gold Bonds are finding a ready and rapidly increasing market.

The news of the remarkable triumphs of Soviet Socialist industry and agriculture, the launching of the Second Five-Year Plan, the unusually high liquidity of Soviet finances, and the record of the Soviet Union for prompt payments of all its obligations, culminating with the present negotiations going on toward Soviet recognition by the United States, all have resulted in new bursts of popularity for the Soviet Gold Bonds.

As a result of the growing demand, the Chase National Bank of New York, one of the largest banks in the world, has agreed to act as paying agent for the Soviet bonds.

Guaranteed By Soviet Union

The new Soviet Gold Bonds have behind them the strength and honesty of the Workers' Republic. They pay interest at seven per cent. Both principal and interest are payable in dollars in New York, based on a definite weight of gold, thus protecting against the inflation of the dollar.

Also important from a worker's point of view is that the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. agrees to repurchase these bonds at par on demand at any time after one year from date of purchase.

No less important is the fact that funds raised by the sale of the bonds are used to build up the Socialist farms and factories of the U.S.S.R. Interest and principal are payable at the Chase National Bank of New York, which acts as the paying agent of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. The Chase Bank also acts as the agent in connection with the one-year repurchase agreement.

Further information about these bonds may be obtained from the Soviet American Securities Corporation, Dept. A, 30 Broad St., New York City.

Rift Widens Over War Lords Control Of Fukien Province

Japanese Imperialists Have Eye On Bigger Slice of China

NANKING, China, Nov. 17.—Kuomintang officials here are greatly purturbed over the separationist movement in Fukien provinces, which is undermining Chiang Kai Shek's rule. They fear a new militarist war that may weaken the anti-Soviet war.

Fukien province recently was the scene of great advances made by the Red Army from Kiangsi province, under the leadership of Comrade Chu Teh, chairman of the military council of the Central Soviet districts.

Nanking government officials declare that General Tsai Ting Kai, head of the 19th Route Army, which rules Fukien, favors an alliance with Chiang Kai Shek.

American imperialists here claim that the Fukien separationist movement is inspired by Japanese interests. The Japanese have a strong foothold in Fukien, especially around Foochow. The Japanese own Formosa Island, which is off the coast of Fukien. Recently the Japanese have been making aerial surveys of Fukien province, and have an eye on this territory in the process of the further dismemberment of China.

"TEA IS SERVED, SIR!" —By Burck

Helping the Daily Worker through blasting for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons:

Group of Architects, New York, wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of $8. Other bidders, Unit 14, Section 7, Detroit, $3; Goldstein's house party, Philadelphia, $5.85; J. Kline, Brockton, Mass., $5; J. L. Dash, $2. Total to date, $165.13.

Ukrainian and Russian White Guards Mobilize for War Againgst U.S.S.R.

By LISTON M. OAK

The Ukrainian National Association, organized by the remnants of Petlura's pogrom gang, who are now holding throughout the United States protest meetings against the recognition of the U. S. S. R., one of them in Washington Square today, is endorsed and supported by Matthew Woll, Representative Hamilton Fish, and Ralph Easley of the National Civic Federation. This is proved by definite evidence in the possession of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The parent organization of the Ukrainian National Association with its headquarters at Lvow, Poland, is responsible for the recent brutal murder of Maljo, Secretary of the Soviet legation there. These Ukrainian nationalists, like the Russian White Guards, boast of their "achievements" in assassination and sabotage.

Against Soviet Ukraine

For many years, this parent organization has been acting in the interests of the Polish Government and assisting in its terrorist activites against the peasants of the Eastern part of the Ukraine. It is well known that this organization acts wholly in the interest of Polish imperialism and its chief aim is to organize an invasion into Soviet Ukraine.

In the United States, the Ukrainian National Association cooperating with various other White Guardist organizations, including the organ of the Russian "Socialists," Novoye Russkoye Slovo, are now carrying on an intense campaign against the recognition of Soviet Russia. The organ of the Ukrainian National Association "Svoboda" is announcing a series of meetings to be held throughout the country to protest against the recognition of the Soviet Government and incidentally also to collect funds to finance white guardist bands which are now massed on the Manchurian border, ready to help Japan in an invasion of Soviet Russia.

Cooperate With Nazis

There is evidence that the Russian and Ukrainian reactionaries who are attempting to prevent the successful consummation of recognition negotiations and who are working for imperialist intervention in the Soviet Union, are cooperating with the German Nazis and other fascist groups both in Europe and America.

These organizations of former Tzarist officers, Russian capitalists, landlords and aristocrats, are openly soliciting funds from American capitalists with the avowed purpose of organizing sabotage against the second Five-Year Plan.

Advocate Murder, Wrecking

Arson, wrecking and assassination to be followed by imperialist intervention are advocated by the "Bulletin of the Central Committee of the Brotherhood of Russian Truth," as well as by The Fascist, the Russkaya Gazeta, Rossiya Novoye, Russkoye Slovo, all White Guard and Menshevik organs in the United States. Their plans include the organization of an armed uprising against the Soviet Government, the assassination of Soviet officials both inside the Soviet Union and in capitalist countries, a widespread espionage system, the fabrication of forged documents and other measures intended to involve the Soviet Government in conflicts with other governments.

"The Brotherhood of Russian Truth" has recently been joined by the newly-formed "general staff of Russian Fascists," which is a subsidiary of the ROND—the League of Russian Nazis. Their activities have been intensified by the prospect of early recognition of the Soviet Government. Pretending to speak in the name of "tens of thousands of Russian-American citizens," they have sent telegrams to the President of the United States in opposition "to negotiations with Soviet murderers," imploring the United States Government "in the name of Christian civilization" to abandon negotiations with Litvnoff. And after recognition, they will attempt to disrupt normal diplomatic relations as they did in Great Britain and elsewhere, through forged documents and other measures.

F.S.U. Calls for Protest

The Friends of the Soviet Union, including among their members thousands of Russians, Jews and others of Russian birth or extraction, who are working in the United States, protests vigorously against the slanders of these emigre Ukrainian nationalists and White Guard Russians. The Friends of the Soviet Union calls upon all American workers, farmers, intellectuals and professional people to rally to the defense of the right of the Soviet workers to continue peaceful Socialist construction without interference.

Join the demonstration against the White Guards, Saturday Nov. 18th at 10 a.m. at Washington Square.

United Front Against War Pledged at Youth Armistice Day Meet

CHICAGO.—At a United Front meeting on Armistice Day, called by the Chicago Youth Committee against War and Fascism, speakers from the Civil Conservation Corps, University of Chicago League of Nations Association, Girl Scouts of America, Young Peoples Socialist League and the Youth Peace Council pledged their support against war.

Five hundred workers attended the meeting and loudly applauded the speakers in their denunciations of war and fascism. Morris Fine, of the Young Communist League, spoke about the necessity of a united action as a basis of carrying out a real struggle against war. Lonny Williams, a Negro worker from Detroit, who attended the Paris Youth Conference Against War, told of the tasks that confront the youth all over the world in their struggles against war.

From I.W.O. School

The Downtown School No. 1, International Workers Order, despite its own financial difficulties, sent in $4.50, the third contribution by this school since the start of the $40,000 Drive.

Japan Asks USSR To Destroy Its Border Defens

But Japanese Army I Rapidly Preparing For War

TOKIO, Nov. 17.—While constant increasing shipment of troops and a forces to Manchuquo near the Sovi border, Foreign Minister Hirota he today "suggested" to the Sovi Union that it dismantle all its fort fications.

This provocative request was ma by Hirota to the Soviet Ambassad Yureneff during the course of di lomatic conversations.

Hirota said that the treaty betwe Japan and the Czar after the 19 Russo-Japanese war provided f such non-fortification.

The Japanese minister, howe said nothing about the rapid w preparations the Japanese are e gaged in at the very Soviet borde They are constructing special mil tary railways, establishing air base constructing ammunition dumps, ar doing everything necessary for an a tack on the Soviet Union.

British May Offer Arms Concessions To Nazi Germany

Japan, Switzerlan Increase Military Budgets

LONDON, Nov. 17. — Sir Joh Simon, British Foreign Minister, wh left today for Geneva to bolster u the collapsing "disarmament" con ference, will not stop off in Paris t consult with French government of ficials as originally planned. Th change in program is due to the in sistent demands in the conservativ press that the National governmen adopt a policy of concessions to Ger many's demands for arms equality.

Berlin dispatches report that th Nazi chiefs have hailed this mov with enthusiasm, but at the sam time have decided to increase thei demands while declining to stat whether Germany will return to th Geneva conference. Announcemen of the British change of program ha received a hostile reception in th French press and official circles whic are opposing any concessions to Ger many.

* * *

Increase Swiss War Chest

GENEVA, Nov. 17. — The Swis military budget was increased by $30,000,000 today, as Switzerland be gan overhauling its military machine in preparation for new war declare inevitable by many European ob servers.

* * *

Japan's Largest War Budget

TOKYO, Nov. 17.—The Japanese Cabinet began consideration today of a draft military budget which is the second largest in Japan's history. Armaments expenditures are slightly less than last year's, when the militarists put over a huge budget for the army and navy, but otherwise are the largest since 1921.

It is estimated that the government will face a deficit this year of 701,000,000 yens (154,921,000), to be met by loans which will further divert capital from productive industry thereby intensifying the devasting crisis which has rocked the foundations of Japanese capitalism. The debate in the Cabinet is featured by attacks on the Soviet Union and declarations that Japan must build up a huge air fleet against the Soviet Union.

$39.53 AT CELEBRATIONS

NEW YORK.—At the 16th Anniversary of the Soviet Union in San Francisco, $27.53 was raised for the Daily Worker, and $12.20 at the celebration in Sacramento, Calif., making it a total of $39.53. At a similar celebration in Lincoln, Neb., $4 was raised and additional funds for the Daily Worker are pledged shortly.

Nazi's Election Fraud Fails to Gag the Voice of Revolution

By HARRY GANNES

THROUGH the hysterical din of the Nazi shouts of victory in their election hoax can be heard the courageous and powerful voice of the German revolutionary proletariat. The startling fact in the Nov. 12 super-farce in Germany is not in the tremendous vote claimed by the Nazis. Not even the most reactionary of the American ruling class has been fooled by that. But what stunned them most, what speaks with the most forceful and telling eloquence is the way the doctored figures of the "election" results published by the Nazi butchers themselves contain proof that the revolutionary masses, headed by the Communist Party of Germany, made an undying record of their fighting spirit and courage.

Now in his furious hatred of the successful proletarian revolution, enraged at the futility of his past deeds among his own rank and file, he vents his venomous bitterness against Communism and in defense of capitalist hunger institutions.

* * * *

"FOR more than 12 years," he declares, "the American Federation of Labor (he means, of course, the well-paid, strikebreaking bureaucracy) has served as a line of national defense against the assaults of Communism. That line of defense has never yet been breached; it stands as an impregnable bulwark both in opposition to Communism and in defense of our nation's free institutions and democracy and of freedom."

In this report, every worker can read what Green considers the basic role of the A. F. of L. officialdom, namely, to act as the bulwark for capitalism against the hungry millions, against the workers on strike for higher pay, against the revolutionary workingclass seeking to end capitalism and all its rotten institutions of hunger, forced labor, war, fascism and the degradation of the workingclass. It is a justification of support for all the war moves against the Soviet Union.

thousand-fold clear through their stupendous propaganda machine that to vote otherwise than as they indicated was to write your own prison sentence or death warrant; and that such a deed made the culprit, prima facie, a Communist. Not to vote was demonstrative testimony of voting against. For the Nazis supplied pursuasive facilities for voting. The lame, the halt, the blind, the very victims of the Nazis blood-lust in the foulest dungeons, were forced to vote. One had to be undergoing a severe operation, or suffer unconsciousness or approaching death to escape Nazi suspicion.

4,000,000 Stay Away

Yet 4,000,000 stayed away from the polls. Another 3,348,362 went to the polls and voted against the Nazi list—though they were specifically told this was forbidden and a punishable deed.

According to the Nazi's own results (about which we will have something to say) 7.8 per cent of those voting, voiced their rebellion against the Nazis; another 10 per cent acted similarly by not voting at all.

The total vote as reported by the Hitler propaganda bureau was as follows:

For approval of Hitler government policy:	
Yes	40,588,804
No	2,100,181
Invalid	750,061
Total	43,439,046
For the Nazi slate:	
Yes	39,636,647
No	(None permitted)
Invalid	3,348,362
Total	42,975,009

TAKING advantage of the universal opposition of the German people to the Versailles yoke, the Nazis carried on a campaign of the most demagogic kind, twisting an affirmative vote to the plebiscite to mean support to the struggle for national liberation from the burdens of the robber-treaty, and support for the policy of the Hitler government.

Yet here there were over 2,000,000 votes against and 750,000 "spoiled" ballots. What tales of heroism these ballots tell! How many thousands wrote such slogans of "Down with the Hitler murder regime! Long live the Communist Party," "For a Soviet Germany!" "Release the brave Dimitroff, Torgler, Toneff and Popoff," will be known only to the Nazi scoundrels, whose venounous eyes must have flashed the bitterest anger when they read them.

So far as the accuracy of the count is concerned, we call on another Wall Street hired witness to testify.

"For the first time in a Nazi election," cabled the New York Times, Berlin Correspondent, Frederick T. Birchall," despite the simplicity of this one, the returns were incomplete at midnight, nor are they complete now.

"This may be due to the fact that the results, instead of being given to the public direct by the Federal Election Commission, passed through the government (Nazi propaganda Bureau), a circumstance, that has given rise to some unfavorable comments.

Thus, the final figures, pregnent with a lusty revolutionary voice as they are, contain only so much of it as the Nazi publicities thought prudent to issue.

Again, we have this same correspondent's estimation of the audacity of those voting in the shadow of the Hitler torture chambers.

"It requires courage, for the atmosphere has recently been thick with rumors of secretly numbered ballot papers, and other devices for detecting the unpatriotic and Nazi vengence is no joke."

These elections which were promised to the world to show the mighty unity of the German people behind the Nazi regime, turned to ashes in the mouths of the American well wishers of the chief assailant of world Communism.

We will quote from two editorials taken from the two most reactionary newspapers in New York, both closely identified with banks that finance and support the Hitler terror.

Under the title of "The Great German Echo" (Nov. 13), the New York Herald-Tribune, editorialized:

"The only surprising feature of the returns is, indeed, that some 10 per cent of the qualified voters had the courage to stay at home and that small percentage of those who cast their ballots—mounting, however, to approximately 3,000,000 votes on both counts—had the still greater courage to disapprove."

The leading editorial ("An Election which was no Election") of the Morgan supported New York Evening Post (Nov. 14, declared:

"Germany's National Socialist Government—Nazi, for short—has had a sham election. Two questions were submitted to the voters. One of them was, in effect: Do you approve of the policy of the Government? On this question you could vote "No" if you dared. More than 2,000,000 of the 44,000,000 voters did dare and another 800,000 did much the same thing by turning in defective ballots.

"The second question was on candidates for the Reichstag. On this question you could either vote for the official list or you could cast a defective ballot. You could not vote for a list of your own choosing. More than 3,000,000 defective ballots were cast.

Nor even the most willing could see in the Nazi elections force what Hitler wanted him to see. They could only hear the groans of the tortured, the squeaking of the Nazi propaganda and organizational Juggernaut. And behind all this, those not so self blinded could see that Hitler with all these trappings hide the deepening crises, the Nazi failure to carry out its promise to free Germany from the robber-peace of Versailles, to free the peasantry and petty bourgeoise form crushing burdens and debt.

The most effective answer to Hitler's election fraud was already given before it took place by the Communist Party of Germany.

Now these burning words must be read with the emphasis given to them by the courageous millions who endorse them:

"We know that this band of bankrupts tremble before a real verdict of the people. Their 'election,' their 'plebiscite' on November 12, is the expression of their weakness, is an attempt to deceive world public opinion; is terrorization of the electors, falsification of the election results, is the annihilation of the right of combination and meetings won by the workers, is a brutal mockery of every right of self-determination of the working masses, is a 'vote of the people' under the shadow of the concentration camps and the scaffold.

"Hitler's 'plebiscite' is the most contemptible and fraudulent manoeuvre in order to maintain the enslavement of the people. The true plebiscite against Versailles and the capitalist robbers in our own country will take place when the hour of the revolution strikes."